

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT  
CONTENTS***People's Republic of China***Vol I No 123****24 June 1980****INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS****GENERAL**

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Reportage on Islamic Conference Meeting on Afghanistan | A 1 |
| Qotbzadeh, Rabbani Comment                             | A 1 |
| Afghan Rebel Leader Interviewed                        | A 1 |
| Session Opens  | A 2 |
| Resistance Groups Issue Statement                      | A 2 |
| Conference Issues Statement                            | A 3 |
| XINHUA Hits TASS Commentary                            | A 3 |
| Additional Reportage on Venice Summit                  | A 4 |
| Economic Declaration                                   | A 4 |
| Carter Press Conference                                | A 5 |
| USSR, GDR, Poland To Drill for Baltic Oil              | A 5 |

**UNITED STATES**

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| XINHUA Views Carter's Upcoming Trip to Yugoslavia  | B 1 |
| State Department Scores SRV Aggression on Thailand | B 2 |
| Vice Premier Bo Yibo Meets With NASA Delegation    | B 2 |
| Briefs: Titanium Exports                           | B 2 |

**SOVIET UNION**

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Worldwide Reaction to Soviet Troop Withdrawal Cited | C 1 |
| More Troops Reportedly Arrive                       | C 1 |
| Reaction Within Afghanistan                         | C 1 |
| U.S. Press' Response                                | C 1 |
| Egyptian Foreign Minister's Comment                 | C 2 |
| Japan's Ito's Position                              | C 2 |
| Singapore Spokesman's Statement                     | C 3 |
| VODK Denouncement                                   | C 3 |
| British Press' Skepticism                           | C 3 |
| Saudi Papers' Reaction                              | C 4 |
| THE AUSTRALIAN's Response                           | C 4 |

**NORTHEAST ASIA**

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| RENMIN RIBAO Criticizes Military Control Over S. Korea [18 Jun] | D 1 |
| XINHUA Reports LDP Election Victories in Japan                  | D 2 |
| Lower House   | D 2 |
| Upper House   | D 3 |
| Bo Yibo Meets Japanese Friendship Delegation                    | D 3 |

## SOUTHEAST ASIA &amp; PACIFIC

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Foreign Ministry Note to SRV Says Situation 'Unfavorable' | E 1 |
| Reportage on SRV Intrusion on Thai Border                 | E 1 |
| Repulsed by Thai Troops                                   | E 1 |
| Statement by Thai Premier                                 | E 2 |
| Condemnation by PRC Spokesman [AFP]                       | E 2 |
| Thailand Refutes SRV Foreign Minister's Slander           | E 2 |
| Foreign Ministry Statement                                | E 2 |
| MATICHON Editorial  | E 3 |
| Kampuchea Welcomes Repatriated Refugees                   | E 3 |
| Democratic Kampuchean Minister Demands SRV Withdrawal     | E 4 |
| Dalian To Build Freighters for Hong Kong Firms            | E 4 |

## MIDDLE EAST &amp; AFRICA

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Zambian Military Delegation Visits China             | I 1 |
| Arrives in Beijing                                   | I 1 |
| Attends Defense Ministry Banquet                     | I 1 |
| Views PLA Cultural Program                           | I 2 |
| Meets With Hua Guofeng                               | I 2 |
| Hosts Farewell Banquet                               | I 3 |
| Ji Pengfei Receives Algerian Red Crescent Delegation | I 3 |

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

|  |      |
|--|------|
| AFP Reports Further on Hu Yaobang Interview With TANJUG              | L 1  |
| HONGQI Calls for Safeguarding Party Solidarity, Unity [1 Jun]        | L 2  |
| JIEFANGJUN BAO Article Cites Political, Ideological Work             | L 7  |
| Enigre in Hong Kong Tells RENMIN RIBAO Why He Left Mainland [17 Jun] | L 7  |
| RENMIN RIBAO Urges Reducing Capital Construction Projects [5 Jun]    | L 8  |
| Briefs: Aerial Sowing  | L 12 |

## REGIONAL AFFAIRS

## EAST REGION

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Fujian PLA Holds Meeting on Militia Building                | O 1 |
| Shanghai Meeting of Discipline Inspection Committee         | O 1 |
| ZHEJIANG RIBAO Stresses Political, Ideological Work [7 Jun] | O 2 |

## SOUTHWEST REGION

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Guizhou Provincial Public Security Conference Held        | Q 1 |
| Heroic Guizhou PLA Company Sets Behavior Principles       | Q 1 |
| Guiyang Municipal CCP Standing Committee Holds Conference | Q 2 |
| Xizang Relaxes Economic Policies, Permits Border Trade    | Q 3 |
| AFP Report  | Q 5 |
| Wan Li Urges Improved Tibetan Language Instruction        | Q 6 |
| Briefs: Yunnan County Housing Policy                      | Q 6 |

## NORTHWEST REGION

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Search Continues for Scientist Lost in Xinjiang  | T 1 |
| Urumqi PLA Commander Stresses Nationality Policy | T 1 |

## HONG KONG COMMUNIST PRESS

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| TA KUNG PAO Views Partial Soviet Afghan Pullout [23 Jun] | U 1 |
|--|-----|

REPORTAGE ON ISLAMIC CONFERENCE MEETING ON AFGHANISTAN

Qotbzadeh, Rabbani Comment

OW201728 Beijing XINHUA in English 1649 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 20 (XINHUA)--"Islamic nations consider Afghan resistance fighters to be the only true representatives of Afghanistan," Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh told an airport news conference in Geneva this morning, according to news agencies reports reaching here. Qotbzadeh arrived in Geneva for a two-day meeting of the Islamic Conference's tripartite committee to seek a solution to the Afghan crisis. The committee, established at last month's Islamic foreign ministers' meeting in Islamabad, is formed by Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh and the Islamic Conference Secretary-General Habib Chatti.

In Islamabad, Prof. Burhanuddin Rabbani, a representative sent by the Afghan freedom fighters to the Geneva conference, who is the president of the Afghan Islamic Society and one of the leaders of the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan, told a Pakistani newspaper, THE MUSLIM, before leaving for Geneva today that he "will request the committee to expedite their efforts for the Soviet pullout from Afghanistan". "We will also try to convince the committee for asking Islamic countries to sever diplomatic and economic ties with Afghanistan as well as the Soviet Union," he declared. He expressed that the mojahedin would seek all kinds of help and assistance from the standing committee in their struggle against the Soviet-backed Afghan Government. Prof. Rabbani said that the mojahedin would press their demand at the conference that all Islamic countries should open mojahedin's bureaus in their countries and give them diplomatic status.

Afghan Rebel Leader Interviewed

OW201940 Beijing XINHUA in English 1927 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Geneva, June 20 (XINHUA)--Key solution to the Afghan question is the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, said A.R. Sayaf, president of the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan here today. Sayaf said that his organization categorically refuses to have face to face talks with the Soviet Union and the puppet Karmal regime who do not represent the Afghan people. He was speaking at the press conference held in the Swiss city of Vevey before the scheduled two-day meeting of the ad hoc committee on Afghanistan of the organization of Islamic Conference.

He said that his country is suffering from oppression, aggression and military intervention by the enemy. But "our nation has been able to resist and fight against the world's greatest and most terrible enemy of the human being," he added. He pointed out that Afghanistan has lost 500,000 people and two million people have emigrated to neighbouring countries as the result of the Soviet aggression. He said, "The issue of Afghanistan is not only related to the people of Afghanistan, it is also an issue which concerns the whole world." He appealed to the people of the whole world for resolutely supporting the just struggle of the Afghan people against Soviet aggressors. At present, he said, "The only way out for us is armed struggle." "We will fight the Russian aggressors till the last drop of our blood."

I. 24 Jun 80

A 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
GENERAL

### Session Opens

OW210139 Beijing XINHUA in English 0107 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Geneva, June 20 (XINHUA)--The ad hoc committee meeting on Afghanistan of the organization of the Islamic Conference opened in the Swiss city of Vevey today. It is to discuss the ways and means to solve the Afghan question arising from the aggression and occupation of Soviet troops.

Before the meeting, Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh spoke to the journalists. "We cannot tolerate the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan." "We have never recognized and will never recognize the Kabul regime." He said that the aim of the meeting is to make a joint plan for resisting the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. He said, "We hope that the every resistance group in Afghanistan will be unified. We want to hear their views on the solution to the Afghan question at the meeting." The meeting was attended by the three members of the ad hoc committee, namely, foreign ministers of Pakistan and Iran and the secretary general of the organization of the Islamic Conference, as well as the representatives of the six Afghan resistance groups.

### Resistance Groups Issue Statement

OW220324 Beijing XINHUA in English 0238 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Vevey, Switzerland June 21 (XINHUA)--Six Afghan resistance groups issued a joint statement here this afternoon demanding immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and more practical support for them from the international community. They issued the statement after attending the two-day meeting of the standing committee of the Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference.

The statement says that the United Nations should be asked to take necessary measures to force the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan. It urges all Islamic countries to sever diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. The Afghan Islamic Resistance Movement which is a national liberation movement represented by various resistance groups, it notes, should be recognized by the international community as the legitimate representative of the Afghan people while the present Kabul regime is illegal. An office of the Afghan Islamic Resistance Movement should be opened in New York, Geneva and the capitals of Islamic countries.

The joint statement stresses that the Afghan Islamic Resistance Movement will follow a truly independent and genuinely Islamic path by pursuing the non-alignment policy without being dependent on any bloc. The statement says, "We want to set up an unified front of the resistance movement." The statement proposes that a special fund should be created under the sponsorship of the Islamic Conference with the participation of various Islamic states as well as friendly countries. It also proposes that a special Islamic summit conference on the question of Afghanistan and a special international meeting under the UN sponsorship to discuss the question of Afghan refugees should be convened.

Attending the Vevey meeting were five Afghan resistance groups which formed the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan and another group, called Hezb-e Eslami Afghanistan.



I. 24 Jun 80

A 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
GENERAL

Conference Issues Statement

OW220244 Beijing XINHUA in English 0229 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Vevey, Switzerland, June 21 (XINHUA)--The standing committee of the Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference pledged here today in the name of the Islamic Conference to continue giving political and moral support to the Afghan Resistance Movement fighting the Soviet aggressors. The pledge was contained in a statement issued by the standing committee at the end of a two-day meeting, which discussed with representatives of the Afghan Resistance Movement about a solution to the Afghan question.

The statement says the standing committee heard "with deep concern and sympathy the representatives' (of the Afghan Resistance Movement) description of the sufferings and plight of the people within Afghanistan and of the urgent need for humanitarian assistance." It says "the standing committee took note of affirmation by the resistance leaders of their determination to persevere in the resistance against the foreign military intervention and occupation until the liberation of their country and the restoration of the independent and nonaligned status of Afghanistan in the community of nations."

It says the standing committee explained to Afghan resistance leaders that its mandate, "as provided under the resolution of the Islamic foreign ministers conference, is to explore a peaceful solution of the Afghanistan crisis within the framework of the following fundamental principles: An immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal of all Soviet troops stationed on the territory of Afghanistan; respect for the political independence, sovereignty and nonaligned status of Afghanistan and its Islamic identity; respect for the inalienable national right of the people of Afghanistan to determine their own form of government and to choose their own economic, political and social system, free from outside interference and coercion; and creation of right conditions that would permit an early return of Afghan refugees to their own land in security and honour."

The standing committee also assured the Afghan resistance leaders of "its scrupulous adherence to these basic principles in the committee's search for a peaceful solution of the Afghanistan crisis through consultations with all the parties concerned," it adds. The representatives of the Afghan Resistance Movement expressed their willingness to cooperate with the standing committee strictly within the framework of the above-mentioned principles, the statement says. It says "The standing committee noted with deep concern that in the wake of the Soviet Union's military intervention in Afghanistan, the military and naval presence of the superpowers in the region of Southwest Asia and in the Indian Ocean has sharply increased, posing a threat to the security of the countries in the region, especially the Islamic countries." The statement says that the standing committee decided to make every effort to mobilize and obtain all possible humanitarian assistance for the suffering people of Afghanistan as the consequence of the intervention and military operation by foreign forces in Afghanistan.

The standing committee (previously called ad hoc committee of the organization of the Islamic Conference) consists of the foreign ministers of Pakistan and Iran and the secretary general of the Islamic Conference.

XINHUA Hits TASS Commentary

OW240615 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1710 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, 21 Jun--TASS transmitted a commentary on 20 June attacking a meeting of the Muslim countries' committee on the Afghan question, which opened in Geneva on the same day.

In the commentary entitled "Who Stands To Gain?", TASS talked glibly about "the crux of this (Afghan) question and said that the Geneva meeting is attempting to replace this question with another." According to TASS, the crux of the Afghan question is not the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the demand that the Soviet aggressor troops withdraw, but instead the so-called need to "stop the counterrevolutionary forces from launching military invasions into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan from Pakistani and Iranian territories." TASS also denounced this meeting for inviting representatives of the Afghan guerrillas and described the Afghan people and armed forces resisting Soviet aggression as "mercenaries and bandits." Furious at Pakistan and Iran for sympathizing with the Afghan people's struggle against aggression, TASS denounced "Pakistan and Iran as accomplices of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries."

## ADDITIONAL REPORTAGE ON VENICE SUMMIT

## Economic Declaration

OW240129 Beijing XINHUA in English 0114 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Venice, June 23 (XINHUA)--The seven most advanced industrialized countries in the Western world today proclaimed a ten-year program on the energy problem. The main idea of the program is to try to break the existing link between their economic growth and consumption of oil by means of conserving oil and substantially increasing production and use of alternative energy sources.

This programme forms a substantial part of a 34-point declaration announced at a press conference here at the conclusion of the two-day summit of the seven. The press conference was given jointly by heads of state and government of Italy, France, the United States, West Germany, Great Britain and Canada and the foreign minister of Japan. President of the Commission of the European Communities Roy Jenkins was also present.

The declaration also covered other important problems such as inflation, relations with developing countries, monetary problems and trade, but no decision of major importance on these problems was announced. The declaration said: "Our comprehensive energy strategy is designed to meet the requirements of the coming decade. We are convinced that it can reduce the demand for energy, particularly oil, without hampering economic growth. By carrying out this strategy we expect that, over the coming decade, the ratio between increases in collective energy consumption and economic growth of our countries will be reduced to about 0.6, that the share of oil in our total energy demand will be reduced from 53 per cent now to about 40 per cent by 1990, and that our collective consumption of oil in 1990 will be significantly below present levels so as to permit a balance between supply and demand at tolerable prices."

The declaration said: "We must break the existing link between economic growth and consumption of oil, and we mean to do so in this decade. This strategy requires conserving oil and substantially increasing production and use of alternative energy sources." To conserve oil in the seven countries, the declaration said, it was agreed that no new base-load, oil-fired generating capacity should be constructed and that the conversion of oil-fired capacity to other fuels should be accelerated. Greater efforts will be made to accelerate the substitution of oil in industry. Oil saving investments in residential and commercial buildings will be encouraged. In transportation, the objective is the introduction of increasingly fuel-efficient vehicles.

The seven countries will encourage the exploration and development of their indigenous hydrocarbon resources and make joint efforts to double their coal production and use by early 1990. The declaration stressed the vital contribution of nuclear power to a more secure energy supply. Referring to relations with developing countries, the declaration said that "our object is to cooperate with the developing countries in energy conservation and the tackling of underlying food and population problems."

## Carter Press Conference

OW241212 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Venice, June 24 (XINHUA)--U.S. President Jimmy Carter said in Venice yesterday that the seven major industrial nations have proved to the Soviets that it would be "fruitless for them to try to drive a wedge between us and our allies".

At a press conference following the windup of the Venice summit, Carter described the summit as the best he has ever attended. There were important results from the summit both in stressing allied solidarity in opposing the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and in committing the nations to substantially reducing their dependence on oil by 1990. "I have been very pleased with the strength of resolve and harmony that exists among us," he said.

On the Afghan issue, Carter said the Soviet clearly "underestimated the fervor and courage of the freedom fighters" in Afghanistan. Referring to the announced withdrawal of some Soviet units from that country, Carter said that "the Soviets authorized President Giscard to notify us. But we already had the information before we were informed by Giscard." His own information, Carter said, is that the forces being withdrawn involve less than 10 per cent of the total Soviet troops in Afghanistan and are those that have not been in action in the last few months. "We know some are being withdrawn just across the border" and can easily be returned to Afghanistan if the Soviets need them, he added.

President Carter pointed out that the Soviets have deployed dozens of their SS-20 missiles that are "an overwhelming threat" to the allies. In view of the differences in firepower already existing between the East and the West, he considered that it wouldn't be of benefit for Western nations to postpone deploying U.S. missiles in Europe. "I do not agree with any freeze or any prohibition against the uninterrupted continuation of our existing plans," he noted. Asked if the Soviets might cease deploying their missiles, Carter said, "I would be pleased and I also would be surprised."

He thought separate talks between French President Giscard d'Estaing and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt with the Soviets are "beneficial and inevitable." "We couldn't prevent it even if we wanted to and we don't."

USSR, GDR, POLAND TO DRILL FOR BALTIC OIL

OW191826 Beijing XINHUA in English 1640 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Warsaw, June 19 (XINHUA)--Poland, the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Germany are to start drilling for oil and natural gas on the Baltic shelf, according to the Polish newspaper KURIER. In 1974, the three countries formed a specialized corporation called the "Petrobaltic". Between 1976 and 1979, scientists and technicians conducted a search for oil on the shelf. The first deep well is expected to be completed in July.

## XINHUA VIEWS CARTER'S UPCOMING TRIP TO YUGOSLAVIA

OW231220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1202 GMT 23 Jun 80

[XINHUA correspondent: "U.S. President's Forthcoming Visit to Yugoslavia"]

[Text] Beijing, June 23 (XINHUA)--U.S. President Jimmy Carter, at the invitation of the Presidential Council of the Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia, will pay a two-day official visit to Yugoslavia tomorrow. This is the first visit paid by a U.S. President after the death of President Tito and also a continuation of the dialogue between the top leaders of the two countries. This visit is expected to produce positive effects on the development of relations and cooperation between the two countries on the basis of the principles laid down in the joint statement issued by Tito and Carter in March 1978.

In the past decade, the presidents of the two countries had exchanged visits and held talks on several occasions which had pushed forward the relations between the two countries. From time to time Yugoslavia and the United States had held consultations about pressing problems of mutual concern through various channels. The differences between the two countries in their socio-political systems and in their approach to international issues do not stand in the way of developing their cooperation, which is based on the principles of equality, non-interference and mutual benefit.

Over the last few years, economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the United States has been developed in various forms. The volume of trade between them increased from 259 million U.S. dollars in 1970 to 842 million in 1977 and 1,419.1 million last year. Now, the United States ranks fourth among Yugoslavia's trade partners, next only to the Soviet Union, West Germany and Italy. In the first four months of this year, trade between the two countries topped 515 million dollars.

In addition to trade, Yugoslavia's enterprises also maintain direct ties with U.S. companies and their branches for cooperation to mutual advantage. In 1979 alone, the two countries signed 11 new contracts on the transfer of technology by U.S. companies, four on investment in Yugoslavia and 30 on joint investment. It was reported in Yugoslavia's press that recently more than 500 delegates and officials from U.S. banks, commercial and industrial companies have come to Yugoslavia for talks on ways and means to increase financial, industrial and technological cooperation and promote trade and joint investments between the two countries. During Carter's visit, it is expected that the leaders of the two countries will hold further talks on their economic cooperation.

In recent years, the United States has adopted a realistic policy toward Yugoslavia. During President Tito's visit to the United States in March 1978, President Carter reaffirmed the U.S. stand of support for Yugoslavia's independence, territorial integrity and unification. The U.S. President admitted that the policy of non-alignment constituted a very important factor in the international relations. He said that the United States had respect for Yugoslavia's policy of non-alignment and its role in the non-aligned movement. He also declared that the United States would not allow certain Yugoslav residents in the United States to agitate for terrorist activities against Yugoslavia. The U.S. attitude towards Yugoslavia helped to strengthen mutual understanding and respect.

After the passing away of President Tito, Yugoslavia has persisted in pursuing the policy of non-alignment and upholding world peace and international cooperation.



I. 24 Jun 80

B 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
UNITED STATES

On June 19 when he started his trip to Europe, President Carter reaffirmed the U.S. stand of support for Yugoslavia's independence and territorial integrity. It is believed that the forthcoming meeting of the leaders of the two countries and their talks on the current international problems will be beneficial not only to bilateral relations but also to the maintenance of the stability in Europe and the Mediterranean region.

STATE DEPARTMENT SCORES SRV AGGRESSION ON THAILAND

OW240133 Beijing XINHUA in English 0123 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Washington, June 23 (XINHUA)--The United States condemns Vietnam for its aggression against Thailand, said State Department Spokesman Tom Reston here today.

Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea, backed by artillery and tanks, reportedly launched attacks across the Thai border today, inflicting casualties on the Thai defenders.

Asked about the U.S. position on the Vietnamese incursion at a press briefing today, Reston said: "We are concerned about these reports of Vietnamese aggression" against Thailand and "are in favor of the territorial integrity" of that country. He confirmed that fighting between Vietnamese and Thai forces took place in Thailand in the vicinity of the border refugee encampments. The situation there is very confused, he said, adding that he cannot tell whether the Vietnamese troops have withdrawn and gone back across the border.

The spokesman mentioned the agreement between the United States and Thailand, which he said, calls for consultations and the willingness of the U.S. to assist Thailand to keep its territorial integrity intact in the context of consultations under the U.S. Constitution. He said that the United States is "in close touch with the Thai authorities" to discuss the Vietnamese action.

VICE PREMIER BO YIBO MEETS WITH NASA DELEGATION

OW191232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 19 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Bo Yibo met here this morning with a delegation from the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) led by NASA Deputy Director Dr. Alan M. Lovlace. The delegation, which arrived here on June 15, will explore possibilities for scientific and technological cooperation in aeronautics between the two countries. The discussions are a follow-up to talks between Chinese Vice-Premier Fang Yi and Dr. Frank Press, director of the U.S. Office of Science and Technology Policy, last January. A Chinese aeronautical delegation will probably pay a return visit to the U.S. in September.

This morning's meeting was followed by a luncheon hosted by Vice-Premier Bo Yibo in honour of the visiting delegation. Present on both occasions were Lu Dong, minister of the Third Ministry of Machine Building; Xu Changyu, Vice-Minister of the Third Ministry of Machine Building and director of the Chinese Aeronautical Research Institute; and officials of the U.S. Embassy in Beijing.

BRIEFS

TITANIUM EXPORTS--Beijing, 15 Jun--China has received an order for more than 40 tons of titanium ingots from a United States firm, according to the import and export corporation of the ministry of metallurgy. This is the first time that China is exporting titanium ingots. China began to export sponge titanium last year. A leading official of the ministry in charge of nonferrous metal production said that China will export rolled titanium and titanium products in the future. Titanium is an important material used in space navigation and the chemical industry. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 15 Jun 80 OW]



I. 24 Jun 80

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
SOVIET UNION

C 1

WORLDWIDE REACTION TO SOVIET TROOP WITHDRAWAL CITED

More Troops Reportedly Arrive

OW240239 Beijing XINHUA in English 0137 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Washington, June 23 (XINHUA)--More Soviet troops have been airlifted into Afghanistan over the last few days despite the Soviet announcement that its troops are being withdrawn from that country, the Washington STAR reported this afternoon quoting diplomatic sources in Islamabad, Pakistan. According to the sources, some 25 Aeroflot planes recently have flown troops into Kabul, bringing the total of Soviet forces in that country to over 110,000, some 25,000 more than the original estimate of 85,000. Some of the airlifted troops may be replacements, probably including the 104th Russian parachute division, the sources said.

Reaction Within Afghanistan

OW240724 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 24 (XINHUA)--The Information Ministry of Afghanistan's Karmal regime announced yesterday that one Soviet division and 108 tanks left for the Soviet Union early this month, according to an AFP report from Kabul. However, public opinion in Kabul regarded this as merely a farce. Average Afghans do not believe the news. A hotel lobby boy reacted saying, "...This is just a trick...to win us over."

Diplomatic circles in Kabul do not attach much importance to the Soviet withdrawal, saying that it was just "eye wash" to contain the growing anti-Soviet feeling among the Afghans and also to create confusion at the summit of the seven industrialized nations. The one division of troops which the Soviets claimed to be withdrawn had already been replaced by the arrival of 10,000 fresh troops from the Soviet Union early this month. Western diplomatic military experts in Kabul said that the Soviets were withdrawing the tanks as they had been found useless in a mountainous country like Afghanistan.

U.S. Press' Response

OW240119 Beijing XINHUA in English 0106 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Washington, June 23 (XINHUA)--The Soviet announcement of a "partial withdrawal" of its occupation troops in Afghanistan is viewed by several U.S. newspapers as a carefully timed propaganda move with ulterior motives. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR says the Soviet announcement is "a carefully timed propaganda move with several major diplomatic aims." Taking note of the fact that the Soviet announcement came on the eve of the Venice summit, before the West German chancellor's visit to Moscow and within a month of the Moscow Olympics, David Willis, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR's Moscow correspondent, writes in a dispatch that the announcement was seen in Moscow diplomatic circles as aimed at trying to divide still further the U.S. and its European allies by encouraging Western Europe to press harder for independent talks with the Soviets and trying to encourage more nations to attend the Olympic games in Moscow next month. It was also seen as an attempt to weaken Muslim opposition to Soviet invasion of a Muslim country and to encourage Iran and Pakistan to start serious talks with the Soviet-installed regime in Kabul, he said.

The New York TIMES says that by making the "deliberately vague" announcement, the Soviet Union "is apparently attempting to widen discord in the Western alliance." It says that Western correspondents in Moscow were privately told by Soviet sources that "Afghanistan will not be abandoned. They will get help when they need it." Therefore, it writes, "it is thought highly unlikely that the Soviet leaders have decided that the intervention was all a big mistake and that they should cut and run."

The Washington POST takes the Soviet announcement as "a gesture calculated to help the Kremlin's damaged world relations at little real cost to itself." Notwithstanding the "withdrawal" announcement, its correspondent Kevin Klose reports from Moscow that "in recent private contacts with Western diplomats, the Soviets have flatly ruled out a total troop withdrawal simultaneous with Western non-aggression guarantees. This is because such a move would in all likelihood mean the downfall of the government of Babrak Karmal, which cannot survive without Soviet arms."

The SUN of Baltimore notes that the Soviet announcement "apparently was intended to keep the Western alliance off balance and divided in its response to the Afghan crisis."

Meanwhile, a Western diplomat from Kabul was quoted by Washington as saying that the Soviets may have been augmenting their forces in Afghanistan shortly before the withdrawal announcement. According to this diplomat, the number of Soviet AN12 and AN22 transport planes landing at Kabul airport--usually four to five a night--has tripled or quadrupled in the past three weeks. "This appeared to raise the possibility that the forces the Soviets say they are withdrawing actually are being replaced as part of a rotation of troops," the newspaper says.

#### Egyptian Foreign Minister's Comment

OW240237 Beijing XINHUA in English 0130 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Cairo, June 23 (XINHUA)--Egyptian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said today that the partial pull-out of Soviet troops from Afghanistan does not necessarily mean an overall withdrawal, and does not show anything positive. Commenting on the Soviet announcement of a partial withdrawal of its forces from Afghanistan, Kamal Hasan 'Ali reasserted Egypt's stance for an all-out withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan. This stance is based on the principle of inadmissibility of occupying others' land by force, either in Afghanistan or in any Arab territories or other countries of the world, he added.

AL-AKHBAR in an editorial today pointed out that the Soviet announcement is a manoeuvre which is obvious in both its purpose and objective. At the same time all political observers described the announcement as unfounded, it noted.

#### Japan's Ito's Position

OW231558 Beijing XINHUA in English 1533 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Tokyo, June 23 (XINHUA)--Acting Prime Minister Masayoshi Ito said today that the Soviet Union should withdraw all its troops from Afghanistan.

I. 24 Jun 80

C 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
SOVIET UNION

He was commenting on the Soviet announcement that it was recalling some army units from Afghanistan during his interview with reporters. Ito said: "Japan maintains that the Soviet Union should withdraw completely from Afghanistan." "It is significant that agreement on the complete withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan was reached at the seventh summit of Western industrialized nations in Venice," he said.

#### Singapore Spokesman's Statement

OW231208 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 23 (XINHUA)--The Soviet announcement of partial withdrawal of troops from Afghanistan would not change Singapore's decision to boycott the Moscow Olympics next month, a spokesman of the Singapore Foreign Ministry said today, according to a report from Singapore. The spokesman said, "We have made the decision after careful deliberation and we are not going to change it because of the Soviet announcement." "Don't believe anything you don't see," the spokesman said.

#### VODK Denouncement

OW240735 Beijing XINHUA in English 0724 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 24 (XINHUA)--The recent Soviet announcement of partial withdrawal of its troops from Afghanistan "is a big lie," notes radio Democratic Kampuchea today. It says that under the heavy blows dealt by the Afghan people and in face of the strong denunciation by the world people, the Soviets announced all of a sudden that they had reached an agreement with the Kabul regime on a partial withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. "This is a big lie," it adds.

It states, "Along with its announcement of partial withdrawal, the Soviet Union is continuing to send troops and lethal weapons to Kabul." This proves that the Soviet announcement is nothing but lip service. The radio points out that the only way to save the Afghan people and nation is to force the Soviet Union to implement the U.N. Resolution calling for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

#### British Papers' Skepticism

OW231856 Beijing XINHUA in English 1833 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] London June 23 (XINHUA)--Some British papers in signed articles today described the Soviet announced withdrawal from Afghanistan as "a ploy." The DAILY TELEGRAPH carried an article by its Moscow correspondent saying the Soviet announcement to withdraw an unspecified number of troops from Afghanistan "met a mistrustful reception among Western diplomats in Moscow." The article said, "Many diplomats saw the brief announcement of a partial pullback as a ploy to undermine unity among Western leaders at the Venice summit." "The key to the timing appeared to be the Venice summit and Moscow's desire to exploit difficulties between Washington and its European allies," it added. "One NATO ambassador predicts that thousands more Russian troops will pour into Afghanistan as soon as the Moscow Olympics are over," the article said.

A signed article in the DAILY EXPRESS today also said, "Far from making a major withdrawal from Afghanistan, Russia may soon have to reinforce its troop there."

It went on to say one possibility is that more Soviet troops have already been brought in--simply to be withdrawn, and another possibility is that the "'withdrawal' is merely a relief movement." However, it pointed out, "the 'withdrawal' is designed to unsettle the Venice summit and encourage more Western athletes to go to next month's Olympics."

#### Saudi Papers' Reaction

OW231718 Beijing XINHUA in English 1634 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Kuwait, June 23 (XINHUA)--Several Saudi Arabian papers today published articles pointing out that the Soviet announcement to partially withdraw its troops from Afghanistan is merely a trick for the sake of propaganda, according to reports from Riyadh. An article in AR-RIYAD said that the Soviet announcement "Contains more vicious intentions, and has more aims. One of the aims is to make others believe that Moscow is seriously studying the situation involving itself in Afghanistan, and is striving hard to seek a way out to save face."

AL-JAZIRAH pointed out: "Partial withdrawal of Soviet troops cannot accomplish the wishes of the international community. The international community condemned this invasion, demanded an immediate, total, not partial, ending to this invasion". The article in this paper said that the Soviet step "cannot testify that the Kremlin has any good intentions of respecting international law and world public opinion." Another paper, the AL-MEDINA said that Moscow's announcement "is an act to fool the world".

#### THE AUSTRALIAN's Response

OW231302 Beijing XINHUA in English 1245 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Canberra, June 23 (XINHUA)--THE AUSTRALIAN in an editorial today describes the Soviet announcement that its military units are being withdrawn from Afghanistan as a military and propaganda plot to enable the Soviet Union to say that it is now responding to world opinion and withdrawing. This Australian paper points out that "It would be too easy for the West in general and Australia in particular, to heave a collective, self-congratulatory sigh of relief." However, the paper continues, the Russians have not said "how many troops they are withdrawing, nor when, nor more importantly, for how long."

"We do not know whether it is a token, cosmetic withdrawal connected with the Olympic games in Moscow, or whether some of their troops, in a situation which could be described as the Soviets' Vietnam, simply need rest and recreation after fighting in which they have suffered more than the Russian military command expected," the paper notes.

The editorial, entitled "Beware the Russians," recalls that "we should remember that over the past month there has been a considerable build-up of Russian troops in Afghanistan. This may have been in response to the growing strength of the Afghan guerrillas and their increasing capacity to hurt the Russians." Declaring that "The old adage from the Trojan war still holds true," the editorial points out in conclusion that it would be "Most unwise...to change the present policy on the basis of Soviet reports that it is withdrawing its troops."



## RENMIN RIBAO CRITICIZES MILITARY CONTROL OVER S. KOREA

HK230553 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jun 80 p 7

[News analysis by Wu Delie: "'Young' Soldiers Hold Power in South Korea"]

[Text] After using the armed forces to suppress the just struggle of the people of Kwangju, the South Korean authorities quickly set up a so-called "Special Committee for National Security Measures" controlled by the military. This was a new step taken by the "young soldiers" led by Chon Tu-hwan, head of the South Korean Army Security Command and acting director of the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency, to consolidate power by taking advantage of the recent rebellion. It was also an important step in prolonging the "Yusin Constitution" and continuously maintaining "Pak Chong-hui constitution without Pak Chong-hui."

This committee made up of 25 military and political leaders has Chon Tu-hwan in charge of the organ directly under it--the standing committee. He is "chairman of the standing committee." President Choe Kyu-ha, with his civilian background, has been given the nominal title of "president." This organ, a self-styled "advisory organ" to the "president," is responsible for announcing the security and other measures. It is actually a smoke-screen covering up the ultimate emergence of the "young soldiers" in the army. This organ is made up of 15 military leaders in addition to retired generals who are now cabinet ministers. Military leaders make up two-thirds of the members of the organ.

The strongman of this organ is 48-year-old Chon Tu-hwan and a hardcore of the Pak Chong-hui "diehards" in the army. After Kim Chae-kyu assassinated Pak Chong-hui, Chon Tu-hwan led important members of the security command to arrest Kim Chae-kyu and acted as director of the investigation department of the martial law command. Head of the martial law command and concurrently General Chief of Staff of the army Yi Hui-song is also a committee member of this organ. In 1961 when Pak Chong-hui staged an armed coup, he was the backbone of the "young soldiers" in the army. Last December, Chon Tu-hwan together with Yi Hui-song and others arrested Chong Sung-hwa and other "moderate" high-ranking generals. (Chu Guixian) [6508 0964 2009] an army corps commander of the bogus army of the capital; Hwang Yong-si, commander of the bogus 1st Army Corps; (Yu Xuesheng) [0358 1331 5110] a subordinate officer of the commissariat; and others supporting this action have also become important members of this special committee. Members of the opposition parties in South Korea recently pointed out that the assumption of new posts by Chon Tu-hwan and company was "an effort to legalize their activities" aimed at "taking over the mantle of Pak Chong-hui."

Chon Tu-hwan and company today control political and military power in South Korea. But they are still faced with a turbulent situation of intensifying contradictions and struggle for power between various political factions--a crisis-laden situation.

Since the powerholders in South Korea instituted military control and the new "extraordinary martial law," overall suppression has started in Seoul and other cities. Former presidential candidate Kim Tae-chung, president of the Democratic Republican Party Kim Chong-pil, former director of the "Central Intelligence Agency" Yi Hu-rak, and other statesmen, democrats, student representatives and professors, totalling 26 persons, have been arrested. The headquarters of the New Democratic Party and Democratic Republican Party have been closed. Activities of the National Assembly have been suspended. Many colleges and schools have also been closed. However, these military dictators have gotten so carried away that they have forgotten to learn from Pak Chong-hui's mistake. The ranks of the bogus army are also full of contradictions and internal struggles. Many of those high-ranking officers who actually control the army hate military involvement in politics. If Chon Tu-hwan clings to power, this will naturally arouse the opposition of these people.



Since the beginning of this year, South Korean economy has been in a slump because of rising oil prices. Production has dropped, commodity prices have gone up continuously, the people's livelihood has been threatened and popular discontent has been growing. According to the central daily of Seoul, South Korea's balance of payments for the year is estimated to be \$5 to 6 billion in the red. The military authorities have appointed Pak Chung-hun, who was "deputy prime minister" and a minister of economic planning during the era of Pak Chong-hui, as the "acting prime minister". They want to stop the ever-growing economic decline by such means as "financial retrenchment," "lowering interest rates," cutting down overseas traveling expenses and so forth.

The scars left by the cruel fascist rule of Pak Chong-hui and his followers on the minds of the people and the ever-growing social conflict in South Korea today are bound to generate trouble in society. Sooner or later, an unpredictable political storm will be ushered in.

#### XINHUA REPORTS LDP ELECTION VICTORIES IN JAPAN

##### Lower House

OW231234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1224 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Tokyo, June 23 (XINHUA)--The Liberal Democratic Party, which has been in power uninterruptedly for well over two decades, returned triumphantly today to the House of Representatives with 284 out of a total of 511 seats, 26 seats more than before the election. Thus the new Cabinet will remain exclusively Liberal Democratic. This was learned at four p.m. (Tokyo time) today. Complete results of the House of Representatives election are yet to be announced. The election victory brings the Liberal Democratic Party to a majority position in all the 18 committees of the lower house.

The lower house election was held yesterday simultaneously with the election of half of the seats of the upper house or the House of Councillors--something unprecedented in Japan's political history. To avoid confusion, it was decided that ballot-counting should start this morning for the lower house election and not immediately after the end of the voting. Results of the upper house election will be announced early tomorrow morning. The number of seats of the Socialist Party remains 107 as before; the Komei Party 33 seats as against 58 before the election; the Communist Party (under Kenji Miyamoto) 29 seats as against 41; the Democratic Socialist Party 32 seats as against 36; the New Liberal Club 12 seats as against four; the United Social Democratic Party three seats as against two. There are eleven independents.

The nationwide average percentage of the electors who went to the polls yesterday is 74.5 as against 68 in the lower house election last autumn. This reflects to some extent the keener interest the Japanese public take in the politics of the 80's and in their country's security in view of the volatile world situation.

One of the factors for the Liberal Democratic Party victory is widely believed to be the soberly realistic foreign and defence policies pursued by the former Cabinet headed by the late Masayoshi Ohira since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Following his electioneering tour from Okinawa to Hokkaido, a leading opposition member said that the voters showed their concern about political corruption, spiralling prices and other pressing domestic issues but most of all about their country's defence.

The sudden death of Prime Minister Ohira created a sense of crisis within the Liberal Democratic Party and consequently had a restraining effect on the internal strife which had caused the party's defeat in the non-confidence vote and nearly crippled the party. The united action taken by some opposition parties in a dozen or so cities has also played its part. The Communist Party, which made marked progress in the previous election last autumn--from 19 to 41 seats--suffers an equally marked reverse this time. This reflects the widespread disapproval of its actions and position. Three days after it had revived its relations with the Soviet Communist Party on December 24 last year, the Kremlin embarked on its invasion of Afghanistan. What is more, it did not vote for the Diet resolutions demanding the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and the return of Japan's Northern Territories.

The central issue in Japan's politics now is who will form the new cabinet. The different factions of the Liberal Democratic Party have already begun private discussions to come to a choice. Whether the candidate for the premiership is to be decided by the party leadership through consultations or at a plenary meeting of the Liberal Democratic Diet members of both houses depends on the new alignment of forces within the party.

#### Upper House

OW240307 Beijing XINHUA in English 0255 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Tokyo, June 24 (XINHUA)--The Liberal Democratic Party took a commanding lead today in the upper house (House of Councillors) election following its victory in the lower house elections. This was announced at 6:30 a.m. (Tokyo time) this morning. In the voting for 126 seats in the 252-seat upper house, the LDP obtained 69. Together with 66 seats it retains, it now has 135 seats in the upper house. The ruling party has gained 11 seats. The Socialist Party had 47 seats, a loss of five seats, and the Komei Party 26 seats, a loss of two seats.

Who will succeed Ohira as the prime minister has become a crucial political issue since the LDP party won a majority in both houses. Factional strife within the party will inevitably be intensified. The top contenders for the post are former party Secretary General Yasuhiro Nakasone, former Chairman of the party's policy affairs research council Toshio Komoto and former Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa. But a fourth man may emerge in the course of developments. Since vice-president of the party Eiichi Nishimura was defeated in the lower house election, the party now still faces the question of whether someone will assume the party leadership and the premiership at the same time, or an acting party president be assigned before a formal election at the party congress by the end of the year.

#### BO YIBO MEETS JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

OW181237 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 18 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Bo Yibo met today with a friendship delegation from the Sankinkai Association of Japan led by Shuzo Muramoto, president of the Daiichi Kangyo Bank. Former Ambassador to China Shoji Sato is an advisor to the group. The meeting was held at the Great Hall of the People. Bo Yibo discussed the development of trade and the exchange of technology between China and Japan. Yesterday the delegation signed a cooperation agreement with the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade on promoting joint venture enterprises and other trade forms, raising money for joint enterprises, and training technicians and managers. Present were Kenzo Yoshida, Japanese ambassador to China, and Wang Yaoting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade. The delegation arrived here on June 16.

## FOREIGN MINISTRY NOTE TO SRV SAYS SITUATION 'UNFAVORABLE'

OW231518 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 23 (XINHUA)--The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China in a note to the Vietnamese Embassy here today points out that the Vietnamese authorities' intensified execution of a hostile anti-China policy, persistence in their military occupation of Kampuchea and pursuance of regional hegemonism are unfavourable to the holding of the third round of Sino-Vietnamese negotiations.

The note says, "During the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations at vice-foreign ministerial level, the Chinese side has from the very beginning put forward a positive proposal for restoring the normal relations between the two countries and maintaining the traditional friendship between the two peoples and made unremitting efforts to push forward the negotiations.

"However," the note points out, "the Vietnamese side has persisted in refusing the reasonable proposals raised by the Chinese side and shown no sign of sincerity in settling problems through negotiations, thus bringing the talks between the two countries to a standstill. After the second round of talks, we expected the Vietnamese side to take action to create an atmosphere favourable to the talks. To our disappointment, the Vietnamese authorities have redoubled their efforts to carry out hostile anti-China activities, repeatedly encroached upon China's territorial sovereignty, persisted in their military occupation of Kampuchea and stubbornly pursued a policy of regional hegemonism, aggression and expansion. Facts prove what the Vietnamese side is concerned with is not to be sincere in settling problems through negotiations to improve Sino-Vietnamese relations and restore friendship between the people of the two countries, but to deliberately distort facts, slander and abuse China in all fields and attempt to make use of the talks to justify Vietnam's aggression on Kampuchea. Obviously, such a situation and atmosphere is very unfavourable for the holding a third round of talks between China and Vietnam."

The note says, "The Chinese side remains firm in its stand of settling problems through negotiations and is willing to wait patiently. As soon as an active factor in favour of the talks emerges, even if it is a small one, the Chinese Government delegation will go to Hanoi and hold the third round of talks with the Vietnamese side."

## REPORTAGE ON SRV INTRUSION ON THAI BORDER

## Repulsed by Thai Troops

OW231244 Beijing XINHUA in English 1234 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Bangkok, June 23 (XINHUA)--Thai border troops this morning repulsed the Vietnamese forces intruding into Thai territory, the English evening paper BANGKOK WORLD quoted a Thai Supreme Command spokesman as saying today.

I. 24 Jun 80

E 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Gen. Som Katthaphan, director of the Information Office of the Supreme Command of the Thai Armed Forces, said that about 200 Vietnamese troops crossed over the Thai border at about 5 a.m. at Ban Non Mak Mun village in Ta Phraya District, but were immediately repulsed by Thai soldiers stationed at the border. The clash continued for two hours before all the Vietnamese soldiers were driven back across the border into Kampuchea, he added.

Gen. Som said the situation on the border late this morning was tense with Thai troops standing by to prevent any further intrusions. He described the Vietnamese intrusion as an apparent move to disrupt the Thai- and United Nations-organized voluntary repatriation of Kampuchean refugees.

The Vietnamese action, he declared, was a result of Vietnam's failure in the "political arena" which forced them to turn to "military pressure" on Thailand to disrupt the repatriation.

Statement by Thai Premier

OW231851 Beijing XINHUA in English 1837 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Bangkok, June 23 (XINHUA)--The Thai Army must resist and drive out all foreign troops who dare to intrude into Thailand, declared Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon in an interview with newsmen here this afternoon. Faced with the present situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border, the Thai Army has been put on the alert and remaining in high vigilance, he added.

The Information Office of the Supreme Command of the Thai Armed Forces issued a statement this evening on the intrusion by foreign forces this morning. It said if this sort of thing happens again, the Thai Army will "make immediate, fierce counter-attacks" so as to "safeguard Thailand's national sovereignty and security."

Condemnation by PRC Spokesman

OW241054 Hong Kong AFP in English 1030 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 24 (AFP)--A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman today "strongly" condemned the Vietnamese military incursion into Thailand. "We strongly condemn Vietnam for its armed intrusion into the territory of Thailand. We shall closely watch the development of the incident," the spokesman said. China has pointed out on a number of occasions that it would intervene on Thailand's behalf in the event of Vietnamese "aggression".

Today's condemnation of the Vietnamese incursion comes 24 hours after the Chinese Government released the contents of a message to the Vietnamese ambassador in Beijing, Nguyen Trong Vinh, in which it announced that further negotiations with Vietnam had been frozen. The message took Hanoi to task for attempting to make use of the talks to justify Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea".

THAILAND REFUTES SRV FOREIGN MINISTER'S 'SLANDER'

Foreign Ministry Statement

OW231949 Beijing XINHUA in English 1941 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Bangkok, June 23 (XINHUA)--The Thai Foreign Ministry issued a statement here this evening, sternly refuting slanders and accusations against Thailand on the issue of Kampuchea, made by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach now visiting Indonesia.



I. 24 Jun 80

E 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

The statement said that Nguyen Co Thach at a recent press conference in Jakarta once again attacked Thailand. He alleged that if necessary, Vietnamese troops could easily enter into Thailand in pursuit of Pol Pot's troops, and accused Thailand of pursuing an anti-Vietnamese policy at the behest of the United States. The above accusations were not the kind of statement that behooved the foreign minister of a country allegedly seeking friendly relations with Thailand, the Thai Foreign Ministry noted.

Nguyen Co Thach's remarks certainly will not only affect the relations between Thailand and Vietnam, but also do no good to the efforts for peace and stability in the region, the Thai statement stressed. The statement declared that Thailand will, as always, adhere to a policy of non-involvement in the fighting in Kampuchea, and at the same time it will never allow anybody to violate its sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Thai Government and all Thais are ready at all times to resist invasions from whatever side, it stressed.

The statement said that the foreign policy pursued by Thailand is consistently based on the principle of independence, self-reliance and protection of its justifiable national interests. Should there be any people accusing Thailand of being willing to be directed by a foreign power, they themselves must have pursued such a foreign policy and their accusations must have been the psychological effect of such a policy.

#### MATICHON Editorial

OW231310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1242 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Bangkok, June 23 (XINHUA)--The Thai newspaper MATICHON editorially today refuted Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's latest slander against Thailand as a sign of his arrogance toward this country. It was reported that at a press conference in Jakarta last Saturday Thach vilified Thailand for obeying the United States' will in dealing with Vietnam.

The editorial said, "Nguyen Co Thach also stated that Vietnam could easily march into Thailand if it wanted to do so. This statement fully shows the nature of a warmonger and the ferocity of a gangster."

The editorial said that it is common knowledge that Vietnam is the ringleader responsible for the Kampuchea issue by launching aggression against Kampuchea, provoking a war, causing the exodus of Kampuchean refugees into Thailand and bringing a heavy burden on Thailand. Meanwhile, the war has also affected the security and stability in Southeast Asia. However, Vietnam now tries to pass the responsibility onto other nations and even refuses to discuss proposals for a solution to the Kampuchea issue.

#### KAMPUCHEA WELCOMES REPATRIATED REFUGEES

OW220822 Beijing XINHUA in English 0800 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 22 (XINHUA)--Kampuchean refugees staying in the Sa Kaew refugee camp in Thailand began to return to their motherland and the first group was warmly welcomed at the Kampuchean border on the afternoon of June 18, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea today.



I. 24 Jun 80

E 4

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Among the dozens of people welcoming them at the border were Chhorn Hay, secretary of state of the Ministry of Tele-Communications of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and representatives of the Democratic Kampuchean Government and the Patriotic and Democratic Front of the Great National Union of Kampuchea.

Meeting Thai officials in charge of repatriation, Chhorn Hay, in the name of the Democratic Kampuchean Government, the front and the refugees, thanked Thailand for the relief and aid offered to the Kampuchean people suffering from Vietnamese aggression.

The radio said that the Democratic Kampuchean Government has also expressed thanks to the office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, the U.N. Children's Fund, the International Red Cross and other humanitarian organizations, pointing out that Democratic Kampuchea highly appreciated their support and assistance because it was provided during the darkest and most difficult period of the Kampuchean people and nation.

#### DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEAN MINISTER DEMANDS SRV WITHDRAWAL

OW211236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Nouakchott, June 20 (XINHUA)--Kampuchean Minister of Social Affairs Ieng Thirith at a press conference here today reiterated her country's position on the settlement of the Kampuchean problem and condemned Soviet-backed Vietnam for its monstrous crimes against the Kampuchean people. Ieng Thirith is on a visit to Mauritania as the special envoy of President of the Presidium of State of Democratic Kampuchea and Prime Minister Khieu Samphan.

She stressed that the Kampuchean problem should be resolved in accordance with the resolution adopted at the 34th Session of the U.N. General Assembly which resolutely demands that Vietnam withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchean people decide their own destiny. "Vietnam should let the Kampuchean people choose their national government by direct and secret voting in a free and general election under the direct supervision of the U.N. secretary-general or his representative," she said.

The government and people of Democratic Kampuchea have reaffirmed their policy of peaceful coexistence with all countries of the world, especially with their neighbouring countries and peoples including Vietnam and the Vietnamese people, she asserted.

#### DALIAN TO BUILD FREIGHTERS FOR HONG KONG FIRMS

OW221512 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 22 (XINHUA)--China will build two 27,000-ton class freighters for the Cheung Kong (Holdings) Ltd. and Green Island Cement Co. Ltd. in Hong Kong under a contract just signed with the China Corporation of Ship-Building Industry. The deal was handled by the China International Trust and Investment Corporation CITIC following four days of negotiations.

The two freighters are to be built by the Dalian Shipyard and completed in 1982. They will serve both as ocean-going and inland navigation vessels, able to carry various types of freight. The Cheung Kong (Holdings) Ltd. and the CITIC are discussing further deals.

## ZAMBIAN MILITARY DELEGATION VISITS CHINA

## Arrives in Beijing

OW201731 Beijing XINHUA in English 1654 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 20 (XINHUA)--A Zambian military delegation led by Alexander Grey Zulu, chairman of the Defence and Security Committee of the Central Committee of the Zambian United National Independence Party, arrived here this evening at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of National Defence. Greeting them at the airport were Xiao Ke, vice-minister of national defence; Liu Kai, assistant to the chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Hua Nan, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department; He Biao, deputy director of the PLA General Logistics Department; leading members of the office under the State Council in charge of the national defence industry, the PLA Air Force, armoured corps, the Beijing units and the Beijing garrison; and Ge Buhai, Chinese ambassador to Zambia.

A welcoming ceremony was held at the airport. After the military band played the national anthems of Zambia and China, delegation leader Zulu, accompanied by Vice-Minister Xiao Ke, reviewed a guard of honour of the PLA ground force. Also present at the airport to meet the delegation were officials of the embassies of Zambia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Beijing.

The Zambian military delegation came to China after visiting Korea. W.R. Mwondela, Zambian ambassador to China, and Colonel A.M.K. Mwanza, military attache of the Zambian Embassy in Beijing, who accompanied the delegation to Korea, returned here by the same plane.

## Attends Defense Ministry Banquet

OW211650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1631 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 21 (XINHUA)--China's Ministry of National Defence gave a banquet here this evening for the Zambian military delegation led by A.G. Zulu, chairman of the Defence and Security Committee of the Central Committee of the Zambian United National Independence Party. Present were Wei Guoqing, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and Xiao Ke, vice-minister of national defence.

In his toast, Wei Guoqing said that the Zambian people and army, under the leadership of President Kaunda, had waged heroic struggles to consolidate national independence and safeguard state sovereignty and had frustrated foreign aggression and repeated schemes of subversion. The hegemonists, he noted, are pushing a policy of expansion and aggression everywhere in the world, throwing the international situation into even greater turbulence. "Confronted with such a situation," Wei Guoqing said, "we cannot but heighten our vigilance and strengthen our defence capabilities." Wei Guoqing expressed his belief that Chairman Zulu's current visit would further deepen the friendship between the peoples and armies of China and Zambia and make new contributions to the friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries.

In his toast, Chairman Zulu spoke of the long-standing cooperation between Zambia and China in various fields. He said: "Cooperation between China and Zambia in the military field has been very satisfactory and the purpose of my delegation's visit is to further cement this cooperation."

I. 24 Jun 80

I 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

He added: "Zambia has followed with keen interest China's progress in the four modernizations. I wish to assure you that we are with you fully in your endeavours, and I wish you the very best." Chairman Zulu reaffirmed the stand of the Zambian people and army in support of the movements for national liberation in southern Africa.

W.R. Mwondela, Zambian ambassador to China, and Colonel A.M.K. Mwanza, military attache of the Zambian embassy in Beijing, were among the guests. Also present at the banquet were Liu Kai, assistant to the chief of the PLA General Staff; Hua Nan, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department; He Biao, deputy director of the PLA General Logistics Department; leading members of the office under the State Council in charge of the national defence industry and the PLA Air Force, armoured corps, Beijing units and Beijing garrison; and Ge Buhai, Chinese ambassador to Zambia. Prior to the banquet, Wei Guoqing met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the distinguished guests from Zambia.

Views PLA Cultural Program

OW221556 Beijing XINHUA in English 1548 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 22 (XINHUA)--A colourful programme by an air force song and dance ensemble of the Chinese People's Liberation Army was presented here this evening to the visiting military delegation from Zambia. Leader of the delegation is Alexander Grey Zulu, chairman of the Defence and Security Committee of the Central Committee of the Zambian United National Independence Party. The Zambian guests were accompanied by Hua Nan, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department, and Liu Kai, assistant to the chief of the PLA General Staff. Also present were Zambian ambassador to China, Mr. W.R. Mwondela and military attache of the Zambian embassy, Colonel A.M.K. Mwanza.

Meets With Hua Guofeng

OW231634 Beijing XINHUA in English 1558 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 23 (XINHUA)--Premier Hua Guofeng this afternoon met with the visiting Zambian military delegation led by Alexander Grey Zulu, chairman of the Defence and Security Committee of the Central Committee of the Zambian United National Independence Party. Welcoming Chairman Zulu on his fourth visit to China, Premier Hua noted the smooth development in friendly relations between China and Zambia. He recalled President Kaunda's China visit not long ago and the fruitful results achieved in talks between the two sides which had contributed to the development of Sino-Zambian relations. Chairman Zulu conveyed President Kaunda's regards to Premier Hua Guofeng. President Kaunda was very happy when he recalled his visit to China last April, Chairman Zulu said, adding that the current visit by the Zambian military delegation would delight President Kaunda when he learned of its results.

Premier Hua told Chairman Zulu that broad vistas would be opened up between China and Zambia through friendly cooperation in the political and economic fields. Chairman Zulu's current visit at the head of the military delegation was conducive to further mutual understanding and friendship between the armed forces of the two countries, Premier Hua stated. In a discussion on the national liberation of South Africa with the Zambian visitors, Premier Hua expressed his wish for Africa's prosperity.

I. 24 Jun 80

I 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Present at the meeting were Xiao Ke, Chinese vice-minister of national defence; Liu Kai, assistant to the chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Zou Jiahua, deputy director of the office under the State Council in charge of the national defence industry; Ge Buhai, Chinese ambassador to Zambia; W.R. Mwondela, Zambian ambassador to China; and Colonel A.M.K. Mwanza, Zambian military attache in Beijing.

Hosts Farewell Banquet

OW231710 Beijing XINHUA in English 1620 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 23 (XINHUA)--A farewell banquet was given here this evening in the Great Hall of the People by Alexander Grey Zulu, leader of the Zambian military delegation and chairman of the Defence and Security Committee of the Central Committee of the Zambian United National Independence Party. Among those attending the banquet were Wei Guoqing, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress and director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Xiao Ke, vice-minister of national defence; Liu Kai, assistant to the chief of the PLA General Staff; Hua Nan, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department; He Biao, deputy director of the PLA General Logistics Department; Ge Buhai, Chinese ambassador to Zambia; and leading members of the office under the State Council in charge of the national defence industry and other sections of the People's Liberation Army.

In his toast, Chairman Zulu expressed satisfaction with the results of his delegation's visit. He said that Zambia would do all it could to further friendly relations between Zambia and China. He reiterated that Zambia was determined to safeguard its state sovereignty and to play its part in ensuring peace in the world.

Returning the toast, Wei Guoqing said that the Zambian military delegation and their Chinese counterparts had exchanged views on bilateral cooperation in a sincere and friendly atmosphere. The results fully reflected the fraternal friendship between China and Zambia, he added. He also said that the current visit by Chairman Zulu had contributed afresh to the mutual understanding and friendship shared by the peoples and armies of China and Zambia.

Also attending the banquet were the Zambian ambassador, Mr. W.R. Mwondela, members of the Zambian Embassy, and other members of the Zambian military delegation. This morning, accompanied by Xiao Ke, Chairman Zulu and his delegation visited an armoured unit of the Beijing units where they were accorded a warm reception. Tomorrow, the delegation, accompanied by Liu Kai, will leave the capital to visit South China.

JI PENGFEI RECEIVES ALGERIAN RED CRESCENT DELEGATION

OW131604 Beijing XINHUA in English 1551 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 13 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with a delegation of the Algerian Red Crescent Society led by its president, Dr. Belaouane Mouloud, in the Great Hall of the People here today. Charge d'affaires ad interim of the Algerian Embassy here, Mr. Fekhar Ahmed, was present. Yang Chun, vice-president of the Red Cross Society of China, was also present. The delegation arrived in Beijing on June 9 at the invitation of the Red Cross Society of China. Yang Chun gave a banquet in honour of the guests.



AFP REPORTS FURTHER ON HU YAOBANG INTERVIEW WITH TANJUG

OW232133 Paris AFP in English 2104 GMT 25 Jun 80

[By Charles-Antoine de Nerciat]

[Text] Beijing, June 23 (AFP)--A top Chinese leader has bluntly condemned the "errors" committed by Mao Zedong in the most outspoken criticism so far of the late Chinese leader. In a statement to a group of Yugoslav journalists recently, Communist Party Secretary General Hu Yaobang also indirectly criticised Mao's successor, Chairman Hua Guofeng.

As one of the men closest to senior Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping--the strongman of the Beijing regime--Hu is the highest-ranking Chinese leader to have spoken out against Mao. "His errors have been the cause of great misfortunes for the party and the Chinese people," Secretary-General Hu said. He disclosed that by the end of the year the Communist Party Central Committee would publish a document on "the role of Mao Zedong in the Cultural Revolution".

This troubled period ended with the death of Mao and the arrest at the end of 1976 of the "gang of four" headed by his widow Jiang Qing. Although Mao's thought was of "guiding significance", Mr Hu attacked his guidelines in a number of important areas, especially the economic field. He said Mao's economic theories were "not acceptable in the new historical conditions" of China.

The secretary-general said the Central Committee would also revise the fifth and latest volume of the "Selected Works of Mao Zedong". It spans the years following the communist victory in 1949 to 1957 when a "rectification campaign" brought an end to the "100 flowers" period. Observers saw the revision of the "Selected Works" as an indirect attack on Communist Party Chairman and Premier Hua Guofeng. Chairman Hua heads the committee responsible for editing and publishing Mao's selected works. The fifth volume was published in 1977.

Like Vice-Premier Deng, Mr Hu was a prominent victim of the Cultural Revolution. He was appointed secretary general of the Communist Party at the same time as former President Liu Shaoqi was formally rehabilitated. The latter was Mao's main rival. Observers said that during his talk to the Yugoslav journalists, Mr Hu went even further than a commentary in the GUANGMING DAILY last month strongly criticising Mao's actions during the last 19 years of his life.

Mr Hu even seemed to question the view officially held until now that Mao had been unwittingly misled by the "gang of four" during the Cultural Revolution. He added that the late leader whose remains lie in state in a mausoleum in the centre of Beijing "lacked energy in the last years of his life". This reappraisal of Mao's role coincides with preparations for the trial of the "gang of four" Jiang Qing, Wang Hongwen, Yao Wenyuan and Zhong Chunqiao. Mr Hu said they would be tried in the supreme court by September "at the latest." Deng Xiaoping has already made it clear that foreign journalists would be barred from the trial because of the state secrets that will come up.

Mr Hu also told the Yugoslav journalists that another trial would be held before a military tribunal featuring Lin Biao, the former defence minister and fallen heir of Mao who disappeared in 1971, and his "clique". He gave no further details other than to describe it as a "posthumous" trial. A certain number of military figures disgraced at the same time as Lin Biao are said to be still alive, although they have completely disappeared from public view for about ten years.



## HONGQI CALLS FOR SAFEGUARDING PARTY SOLIDARITY, UNITY

HK190955 Beijing HONGQI No. 11 in Chinese 1 Jun 80 pp 11-14

[Article by Ji Zhuxuan: "Safeguard the Party's Solidarity and Unity"]

[Text] The solidarity and unity of the party is a vital issue in party construction, one which was most seriously sabotaged and confused by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Since the smashing of the "gang of four," the CCP Central Committee has adopted a series of important measures for safeguarding the solidarity and unity of the party. The combing out of the factionalist setup of the "gang of four" and the rehabilitation and redress of large numbers of false charges, wrong sentences and frameups have created conditions for the stability and unity of the whole party and country. The criticism of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and the restoration and formulation of the ideological line of the party have again laid an ideological and political foundation for the solidarity and unity of the whole party. The 5th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee also strengthened the leadership power of the CCP Central Committee, discussed the draft on the revision of the party constitution, approved the "Guiding Principles on Inner-Party Political Life," exonerated and rehabilitated Comrade Liu Shaoqi, dealt strictly and properly with those comrades guilty of serious mistakes, and further strengthened the solidarity and unity of the whole party. Thus, after more than 3 years of hard struggle, a situation of solidarity and unity not seen for a long time has appeared in the whole party. This situation was not easy to obtain! We should greatly treasure and cherish it. At present, in accordance with the instructions of the fifth plenary session, the whole party is implementing the "guiding principles," adhering to the political and ideological lines of the party and strengthening the solidarity and unity of the party as well as the democratic centralism and organizational and disciplinary education of the party. These are of important significance toward upholding and improving the leadership of the party, raising its combat effectiveness and working heart and soul for the four modernizations.

We all know that in the new historical period, the object of struggle of the whole party and the people of various nationalities throughout the country is to realize the four modernizations. In a country with such a huge population and poor foundation as ours, to realize the four modernizations within the present century is a great, arduous undertaking. This requires the people of various nationalities throughout the country to work with one heart and one mind, unite as one, go all out and work hard. The unity of the whole party and the unity of people throughout the country are an important prerequisite for realizing the four modernizations. Without the unity of the party and without the unity of people of various nationalities throughout the country, nothing can succeed. Although we now have a correct ideological line, this is not tantamount to unity of understanding. Because some people do not fully understand the existing political line of the party, they lack confidence and have adopted an irresolute and hesitant or even sceptical and vacillating attitude. Some comrades with ideological problems in the past have also still not gotten rid of them. Inner-party unity is affected because of such ideological inconsistencies. In particular, there is still a handful of remnant followers of the "gang of four" or people stubbornly clinging to their reactionary ideological system who still hold leadership posts or work in certain vital departments. They are dissatisfied with the line, policies and principles of the party and therefore have feigned compliance, resisted them and even wilfully attacked and slandered them. Such people are a latent source of instability and disunity in the leading bodies as well as obstacles to the implementation of the line, policies and principles of the Central Committee. At present, a similar situation confronts some leading bodies. Taken individually, the members cannot be said to have no ability or to be unequal to the task. [paragraph continues]

However, since they are not marching in step, they have no combat effectiveness. These kinds of leading bodies not only offset their own power but also disturb the tranquility of the units. Therefore, we must struggle against the phenomena which destroy the solidarity and unity of the party, make greater efforts to solve some of the problems which hinder the solidarity and unity of the party and proceed to keep on strengthening the unity of the whole party and people throughout the country to guarantee the smooth progress of the four modernizations.

Unity of planning, policy and command in the four modernizations is an objective demand in socialist economic development. The present implementation of the policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy in particular calls for putting the stress on centralized, unified party leadership. Readjusting is the key to the success of the first battle for the four modernizations. The CCP Central Committee has decided to cut capital construction, hold down accumulations and lower unrealistic targets, strengthen such weak links as agriculture, light industry, coal, electric power and transportation and gradually improve the life of the people on the basis of developing production. All these policies proceed from the situation as a whole and have a bearing on the overall interests of the state and people. Therefore, to solve the problems in readjusting the economy, we must establish the thought of "national planning" and consciously carry out work in accordance with the planning and arrangements of the Central Committee. We must take the initiative in pushing forward those things that should be pushed forward and resolutely cut down on those things that should be cut down. We must not glance about, go sideways or clash with them. For the sake of the overall situation, we must even voluntarily make the necessary sacrifices. If not, we will not be able to quickly and smoothly readjust the serious imbalance in the proportionate relations of the national economy and put it on the course of sustained proportionate high-speed development. We definitely cannot, on the pretext of our past mistakes in economic work, weaken or resist the unified leadership of the party over economic work. This is also the case in smoothly carrying out economic reforms, because reforms must be subordinated to readjustments in view of the serious imbalance still existing in the relations of proportion. Comprehensive consideration must be given on what should be reformed first and what must be put off until conditions are ready. Reforms must be systematically carried out but not by oneself. Furthermore, after increasing the power of enterprises to make their own decisions and readjusting the market, they will have more power and money available, and the economy will become more lively. This is a good thing. However, the more lively the economy becomes, the more we must strictly implement the unified discipline of the CCP Central Committee and obey its unified command. Only thus can we avoid one-sidedness in production and management and insure that enterprises will not deviate from the socialist orientation.

Regardless of whether we are carrying out readjustments or reforms, we still lack experience in socialist modernization and must still keep on exploring. We have experienced defeats and setbacks in carrying out the democratic revolution and paid a price for this lesson. From the founding of the party in 1921 to the seventh congress, complete unity of understanding was only achieved in the whole party after 24 years. Today, we greatly need a road of socialist modernization suited to conditions in China as well as a process of thorough investigation and study and unrelenting practice. In particular, as a result of the mountain of troubles from a decade of disruption left behind by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and the complicated new contradictions and problems still appearing in economic readjustments and reforms, complications and difficulties are bound to appear on the road of advance. This requires that we make mental preparations. The more we come across this kind of condition, the more the whole party must work with a single heart and purpose and unite as one. We must not become pessimistic and disheartened or vacillate and turn back in the face of difficulties. We must not blame everyone but ourselves and shift the blame onto others. Instead, we must work together with one heart, sum up the lesson of experience and suggest realistic methods for solving problems. Only in this way can troubles be overcome, mistakes corrected, work keep on improving and the four modernizations smoothly carried out.

From this we can see that upholding and strengthening the solidarity and unity of the party and heightening its combat effectiveness are basic guarantees for realizing the four modernizations. At present, we must in particular pay attention to solving the following problems.

First, we must understand that the solidarity and unity of the party is a basic Marxist principle. For the sake of usurping party and state power, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" criticized this basic Marxist principle as a revisionist line. They only allowed the discussion of "split" but not "unity," and "struggle" but not "peace." They preached "struggle will lead to progress" and "no struggle will lead to retrogression, revision and collapse." They described inner-party peace on the basis of unity of principle, or inner-party unity, as a kind of theory of inner-party peace and class conciliation. Consequently, they confused Marxism-Leninism with revisionism. With an ulterior motive, they quoted the words of the teachers of revolution out of context and used them as a theoretical basis for creating disturbances to sabotage the unity of the party and the unity of people of the whole country to achieve their despicable goal of seizing power in the confusion. Actually, the teacher of proletarian revolution always taught us that apart from organization, the proletariat has no other weapon for carrying out revolutionary struggle. Only by organizing its own political party and uniting with and leading the revolutionary army of millions to battle can the proletariat achieve the important historical task they shouldered. In the "Manifesto of the Communist Party," Marx and Engels made the call of "Proletariat of the world unite"! Marx always regarded unity as a basic principle of proletarian internationalism and pointed out that if we could firmly establish this rich, vigorous principle among all the workers of all countries, we would certainly achieve the great goal we yearned for. In the struggle against opportunism, Lenin upheld and defended this basic Marxist principle. Before his death, he also warned the whole party that they must safeguard the unity of the party as they would their own eyes. Comrade Mao Zedong regarded the solidarity and unity of the party as the most basic condition and the most important basis for success in revolution and construction. He pointed out: One is inner-party unity and the other the unity of the party and people. They are priceless treasures for triumphing over difficulties. The comrades of the whole party must value these two priceless treasures. The historical experience of the proletarian revolution has proven that whenever this principle was upheld and the solidarity of the party safeguarded, the revolution would go forward and there would be victory. Whenever this principle was betrayed and the solidarity of the party was weakened or damaged, the revolution would suffer setbacks and even defeat. This has been an infallible truth. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" disrupted the minds of the people on the question of unity. Their pernicious influence is still far from eradicated. To completely restore order out of chaos ideologically and theoretically, we must still do painstaking ideological work.

We must proceed from the overall situation in safeguarding the solidarity and unity of the party. What is the overall situation? It is to build China into a strong, modern socialist country. This is an important matter concerning the future and destiny of the party and the state as well as the fundamental interests of the whole party and the people throughout the country. The solidarity we are discussing at the present stage must proceed from the overall situation of the four modernizations. In our party, the overwhelming majority of people support the four modernizations, with only an extremely small handful of individuals opposing it. We should see that for a relatively long period in the past there was no end of movements and "civil wars" with people attacking each other. Feelings among comrades became strained and many ideological problems arose. If we do not proceed from the overall situation of the four modernizations and if we do not look ahead but become entangled with old scores and insist on paying attention to personal gratitude and resentment, there can be no elimination of estrangement, no solving of problems, no healing of rifts, no discussion of solidarity and no unifying of action.  
[paragraph continues]



It should also be pointed out that when the "gang of four" ran wild, inner-party democracy was smothered and a situation where 10,000 horses stood mute appeared. This was a most abnormal situation. Today, the people have emancipated their minds and can speak freely and express different views. This is a good sign. We must concretely analyze the different views, accept those which are correct and explain those which are not and not flare up the moment we hear dissenting views. So long as it is for achieving the four modernizations, we must listen carefully to dissenting or even opposing views and hear them out. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "By unity we mean uniting with those who have differences with you, who look down on you or show little respect for you, who have had a bone to pick with you or waged struggles against you and at whose hands you have suffered." To unite with this portion of people we must pay attention to party spirit, the overall situation, mutual understanding and friendship. This means we must let minor differences stand for the sake of greater harmony.

We should also point out that factionalism is still a great curse causing great damage to unity and obstructing the general situation at the moment. Factionalism today no longer displays its signboard as in the past. Its "reef cannot be seen in the day but appears only in the dark." Some are the remnant forces of the "gang of four" and some are gangs or groups made up of people with personal grievances or mutual interests. They cannot be seen at normal times but appear when troubles crop up. For the sake of factional interests they ignore the interests of the party and people and use their own views for determining right and wrong, distinguishing friends and foes, splitting the organization of the party and hindering its unity. Thus there can be no stability and unity where factionalism is not completely eliminated. Therefore, to safeguard the solidarity and unity of the party, we must resolutely eradicate factionalism. As for the comrades contaminated by factionalism, we must in the process of studying the "Guiding Principles on Inner-Party Political Life" strengthen the education of party spirit in them so they can consciously mend their ways. As for the remnant forces of the "gang of four," we definitely cannot be softhearted or lenient toward them. We must wage a resolute struggle against them. Otherwise, this will not only harm the interests of the party and people but will also be a sign of showing no consideration for the general situation.

Solidarity and unity of the party does not mean we need not carry out principled struggle. What we are talking about is principled unity, or unity based on the principle of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. To safeguard unity based on this principle, we must carry out principled struggle. However, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" distorted the essence of inner-party struggle, confused the two kinds of contradictions, transposed the relations between the enemy and ourselves, launched a vigorous life-and-death struggle in the party and wanted to overthrow this group today and that group tomorrow. People turned pale at the mention of struggle and everyone feared for his own safety. The pernicious influence was very deep. Even now this aftermath has still not been eliminated among the comrades. Some of these comrades erroneously think that struggle means making things difficult for people and that the talk of struggle will affect unity. Therefore, they practice unprincipled unity and keep on good terms with everyone at the expense of principle. They will not stick their necks out in the face of principled struggle but adopt a liberal attitude. They do not draw a clear line of demarcation between the struggle, struggle and more struggle practiced by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and the principled struggle we advocate. The principled struggle we are talking about is a struggle for upholding the four basic principles, the lines, policies and principles of the party and democratic centralism and safeguarding the rules and regulations of the party. This kind of struggle means adopting the policy of "unity-criticism-unity" or proceeding from the desire for unity and achieving the goal of unity through criticism and self-criticism. We should succeed in and we definitely must proceed from cherishing the comrades and upholding the principle of seeking truth from facts. [paragraph continues]



As regards the shortcomings and mistakes of comrades and with the attitude of helping those criticized, we should adopt gentle and mild methods to correct their mistakes through criticism and education. The result of this will enable comrades to make improvements which will be conducive to unity and beneficial to work. This is why we do not categorically oppose inner-party struggle. What we oppose is the kind of struggle carried out by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power. At the same time, we also oppose the kind of "peace" that is afraid to struggle against various erroneous tendencies in the party. What we advocate is the correct development of inner-party struggle, because antagonism and struggle of different ideas constantly occur in the party. Although the exploiting class has now been eliminated in the party, class struggle still exists and various nonproletarian ideas will still be reflected in the party and corrupt our party. Therefore, only by means of principled struggle will we be able to overcome various nonproletarian ideas in the party.

We need solidarity and unity, but we also need liveliness. Solidarity, unity and liveliness are identical. Historical experience has shown us that any solidarity and unity that jeopardizes liveliness can only be "laying down the law by one person" and "leaning toward one side," and is therefore sham solidarity and unity. Any liveliness that jeopardizes solidarity and unity will give rise to anarchism and bourgeois liberalization, and is therefore also not genuine liveliness. One important factor obstructing the solidarity and unity of our party at present is the fact that the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" has still not been completely eliminated. There is still the tendency to anarchism and bourgeois liberalization among a handful of people. They think that emancipating the minds can dispense with upholding the four basic principles, giving play to democracy can dispense with leadership and people are free to do what they want and say what they please. They do not resolutely and unconditionally implement the line, policies and principles of the Central Committee on carrying out the four modernizations, but adopt the unorganized and undisciplined attitude of either doing what each thinks fit or feigning compliance. They refuse to implement things not to their liking, resist them or verbally agree to act accordingly but actually hold them up. They also do not ask for instructions or make reports on important issues of principle, refuse to listen to notices and express views counter to the line, policies and principles of the Central Committee. Such bourgeois liberal ideas are extremely harmful to the solidarity and unity of the party. We absolutely cannot ignore their influence, but must conscientiously deal with them and correct them.

To maintain a high degree of unity in the whole party, it is very important to strengthen organization and discipline. Will this interfere with liveliness? No, because discipline will only restrain the liberal activities that are contrary to the principle of solidarity and unity of the party. Moreover, it is the guarantee enabling liveness to develop along the correct orientation. From the 3d to the 5th plenary sessions of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the Central Committee has all along placed the emphasis on emancipating the mind, giving play to democracy and enlivening economic work. At the same time, the Central Committee has also emphasized that emancipating the mind cannot deviate from the course of the four basic principles, giving play to democracy cannot be divorced from centralized and unified leadership and enlivening economic work cannot be separated from the guidance of unified planning and policies. This will lead to a political situation in the whole party of not only democracy but also centralism, not only freedom but also discipline, and not only personal peace of mind and liveliness but also unity of will, stability and unity. This is why there is no basis at all to those who subscribe to the view that paying attention to discipline and centralized unity means not wanting liveliness and "restricting."

Safeguarding the solidarity and unity of the party is the sacred and obligatory duty of each and every communist. The leading cadres of the party at various levels shoulder a great responsibility for this problem for they are the key to the success of solidarity and unity in the whole party. Only if there is solidarity and unity in the leading bodies at various levels can there be success in the solidarity and unity of the whole party. Therefore, leading cadres at various levels must consciously begin with themselves, set strict demands on themselves and always use themselves as an example. They must establish proletarian broadness of mind, place proletarian interests in the fore and set the pace as promoters of solidarity and unity. In this way, our party will certainly have strong combat effectiveness and there will certainly be hope for achieving the great cause of the four modernizations.

JIEFANGJUN BAO ARTICLE CITES POLITICAL, IDEOLOGICAL WORK

OW180953 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 15 Jun 80

[JIEFANGJUN BAO 16 June article by Comrade Li Desheng: "Boldly and Self-Confidently Grasp Political and Ideological Work"]

[Text] The article says: If we are to boldly grasp political and ideological work, we must now handle well the following relations:

1. The relations between efforts to change the focus of our work efforts to strengthen political and ideological work.
2. The relations between the practice of disregarding class struggle as the key link and the practice of paying attention to fostering proletarian ideology and eliminating bourgeois ideology in the realm of ideology.
3. The relations between the practice of encouraging political cadres to study military affairs and the practice of inspiring political cadres to become experts in doing political work.
4. The relations between the common characteristics of the army and the locality and the peculiar characteristics of the army itself.

The article makes specific explanations on the four relations. In conclusion, Comrade Li Desheng stresses in his article: We must boldly and self-confidently grasp the struggle in the realm of ideology, and carry out even better political and ideological work in the army.

EMIGRE IN HONG KONG TELLS RENMIN RIBAO WHY HE LEFT MAINLAND

HK231140 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jun 80 p 3

[Reader Ye Jingsheng's letter: "A Letter From Hong Kong"]

[Text] Editor's note: Ye Jingsheng, former teacher of the Shenyang Metallurgical Machinery Vocational School, returned to the motherland from abroad to study before liberation. He graduated from the Electrical Machinery Faculty of Zhongshan University in 1951. After beginning work, he always studied his profession, strived to do a good teaching job and was a backbone teacher in welding. In 1955, during the movement to eliminate counterrevolutionaries, he was regarded as a "member of a small backward clique." In 1958, he was regarded as a rightist. During the Cultural Revolution, he was suspected of being an "agent" and investigated. Although his miscarriage of justice was reversed, the prejudice that had formed over the years had not vanished by 1978. Therefore, he requested to settle in Hong Kong permanently in 1978. Although he has gone to Hong Kong, he misses the mainland. He wrote a letter to pour out his sorrowful feelings. We now publish his letter as follows. [end editor's note]

Some 32 years ago I entered the motherland, which I had been longing for, from Shenzhen, and now I have left it with a heavy heart. "Destiny" has played a ruthless joke on me.

Hong Kong is not hell, but neither is it paradise. People have to live and work very hard. I am an ordinary welder. My wages are much higher than what I used to earn in China. They are as much as 250 yuan. However, life is not very good. In Hong Kong, living on the material side is very rich. However, there is a cultural desert. All culture has the symptoms of capitalism, making people feel sick. I often miss the healthy and fresh cultural life of the motherland.

I do not feel too upset, but am not very well either. I feel numb. When I think of myself being a worker here and not making contributions to the four modernizations of the motherland, I have a guilty conscience. However, on the other hand, I can remember that I did have the strong desire to contribute my efforts to the motherland over the past more than 20 years, but no one ever noticed or acknowledged my desire. I feel very upset. Some people might probably believe that I was very glad to leave the motherland. Some even think that I have betrayed my own country. I do not blame them, but only hope that they will think about this seriously. In fact, it is wrong for them to think in such a way.

I always warmly cherish my motherland. I cherish its mountains, rivers and people and hope it becomes rich, strong and prosperous. I support the leadership of the Communist Party and socialism. I worked diligently for 28 years. However, what was my experience during those 28 years? No matter how hard I worked, I never received a "good" evaluation. After the overthrow of the "gang of four," I thought things might take a turn for the better. However, the salary evaluation in 1978 "woke" me up. Some people turned the evaluation of salaries into a prejudice trick. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee and Chairman Hua, the motherland is experiencing a great change. I firmly believed that everything would improve. However, I still decided to leave. I had worries, fearing that it would happen again after 7 or 8 years. I could not go through the ordeal of another 7-to-8-year "test."

Most people here are favorably inclined toward the motherland. Naturally, we cannot establish the degree of their support, but I can firmly say that they all hope the motherland will be rich and strong, stable and progressive. They had great respect for Premier Zhou, hated the "gang of four" very much and have great hopes for and confidence in the present party Central Committee. I think the people in the country, the compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao and thousands upon thousands of Overseas Chinese are at least unanimous on this point.

Today, I think at least one point merits attention in China. We should allow the people to voice their different opinions, respect facts and let the people draw a clear distinction between right and wrong. Otherwise, the country cannot improve. I am glad to read in the newspaper that the party Central Committee has already done this.

#### RENMIN RIBAO URGES REDUCING CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

HK200820 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jun 80 p 5

[Article by Lin Chengrui: "We Can Accomplish Something Only by Refraining From Doing Some Other Things"]

[Text] Since 1979 the party and the people have been trying very hard to carry through the spirit of the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC. Marked results have been achieved in adjusting the national economy. Agricultural production has witnessed relatively extensive growth.

The speed of development of light industrial production has surpassed that of heavy industry. A considerable number of unplanned capital construction projects have been either suspended or postponed. The life of the urban and rural population has also improved. The proportional relations between accumulation and consumption, and among agriculture, light industry and heavy industry are becoming more and more rational. To be sure, one must also bear in mind that the existing problems of the national economy were caused by the perennial sabotage and disruption of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." These problems cannot be solved all in one blow. The task is still formidable and greater effort is required if we want to fundamentally rectify the proportional dislocation in the national economy.

The present dislocation of the national economy can be summarized as "three shorts and two longs." By saying three shorts, we mean the agricultural front, the light industrial front and the fuel and power front; building materials and transportation are also short. By saying two longs, we mean the front in basic construction and the one in the processing industry. To solve the problem of proportional dislocation, we have to adopt appropriate measures from two aspects. That is, we should extend the fronts which are too short and compress those which are too long. Our present problem is that everybody agrees to the extension of the short fronts but some are reluctant about the compression of the long ones. We can accomplish something only by refraining from doing some other things. If the long fronts are not compressed, it will be impossible to extend the short ones effectively. It will be impossible to fulfill the objective of readjustment smoothly.

Just looking at the capital construction front, several hundred large and medium-sized projects have been suspended or postponed in 1979 and tens of new projects have been added. However, since the suspended and postponed projects are mostly those which require less investment while the new ones are projects that require greater investment, the gross scale of construction is more or less the same as before. As a result, they are still incompatible with the financial and materiel capacity of the state. The capital construction of 1979 (including those inside and outside the budget) has not only not been reduced when compared with 1978, but has, in fact, increased by 4.4 percent. Apparently, it is still our most urgent task to continue our effort in adopting effective measures to suspend or postpone more capital construction projects. This will insure that the most important, urgent projects can be completed and start operation in time to enhance the effects of investment and further adjust the proportion between accumulation and consumption.

At present, fuel, power and certain raw materials are in short supply. This has led to our failure to bring our industrial production capacity into full play. The party Central Committee demands conscientious adjustment of industrial enterprises according to the needs of national economic development and the conditions of fuel and power and raw material supply. We should make resolute efforts to insure that enterprises producing quality goods that meet the required standard, are low in consumption and make huge profits should operate at full capacity. This is an absolutely correct principle which is, nevertheless, difficult to implement. Failure to do so leads to the diffused use of our already limited precious energy and raw materials. As a result, those enterprises producing high quality goods low in consumption and production cost are forced to suspend operation from time to time and cannot carry out production to full capacity. This is a very serious waste. The efforts to increase production and practice economy in various regions and departments have achieved great results, and economic effects have been improved when compared with that of several years ago. However, up to now, there is still a considerable proportion of enterprises whose product quality is still inferior to the best or whose unit consumption is still higher than that attained by the best enterprises. [paragraph continues]



The proportion of industrial enterprises owned by the whole people that are losing money is only being reduced very slowly. The average profit yield for every 500 yuan of industrial production value was only 16.5 yuan in 1979. This is still very far from the 24.3 yuan of the alltime high in 1966.

In 1979, the purchasing price of agricultural byproducts was increased as were the wages and bonuses of certain workers. This aimed at increasing the consumption fund. However, there was no corresponding reduction of capital construction and gross accumulation. Under the condition of limited national income, the increase of consumption without a corresponding reduction of accumulation will adversely affect the equilibrium of financial income and expenditures, whereas maintenance of the financial equilibrium of income and expenditures is an important precondition and content of the schematic and proportionate development of the national economy.

Therefore, while we are trying our best to extend the short front, the adoption of effective measures to compress the long fronts in our adjustment of the economy has become a crucial problem. It has been proven by experience that the compression of long fronts is not negative. Instead, improving economic effects is a positive step and a necessary condition for the greater, faster, better and more economical development of the economy. As long as this step is taken well, we can be sure of winning the whole game.

First, compression of the capital construction front and improvement of investment results.

In compressing the capital construction front, the following three methods should be adopted. The first is to reduce the number of construction projects, beginning with the large and medium ones. The second is to reduce the current year's investment. The third is to reduce the gross investment of capital construction (that is, the total investment on each project from initiation to completion). We cannot do without any of these three methods. Meanwhile, the third is most crucial. If we only adopt the first two methods without simultaneously adopting the third, it will be impossible to fully attain the goal of improving investment results.

It is necessary and correct to reduce the number of large and medium projects to within 1,000 or even less. But if we simply reduce the number of projects, there are always "bomb shelters" which one can take advantage of. For instance, several projects might be combined into one or there could be a thousand and one methods to change capital construction projects into "operational projects" which require the tapping of potentials, renovation and transformation. Some of the unfinished projects are even changed into "rounding-off projects." Consequently, the number of projects is reduced in name but not in fact. Furthermore, the size of projects varies greatly. For the large and medium projects, one large one is as good as tens of small ones. If we just pay attention to the number, it will easily result in the elimination of the smaller ones in order to retain the large ones. On the surface, it looks as though the capital construction front has been compressed, but actually it has not.

It is absolutely necessary and correct to reduce the current year's investment. The problem is that as long as we only cut down the current year's investment without reducing the scale of the gross investment, our strength will still be diffused. A project which originally requires 5 years to complete might take 8 years instead, while one which requires 8 years might take 10. The whole front will in fact be further extended and efficiency very much reduced. Therefore, we must cut down the gross investment of capital construction in the meantime. This is the most effective and crucial method.

At present, there are several hundred thousand projects of various sizes under construction. It still takes billions of yuan and quite a long time to complete them all. Therefore, there should be an appropriate reduction in the gross investment of large and medium projects under construction. (This includes investment that has and has not been fulfilled. Here, it primarily refers to cutting down the part of investment which still awaits completion.) This will facilitate the early completion of projects under construction within a shorter period of time so they can go into operation. There should be a corresponding reduction of the small projects. Furthermore, new capital construction projects should be strictly controlled within our means. This kind of "surgical operation" will hurt a little. But only thus can the scale of our capital construction be compatible with our financial and material resources. It is then that we can concentrate our strength on the most urgent items, namely, fuel, power, transportation, construction materials and so forth, and finish them in time. We can then effectively extend the short fronts and fundamentally change our passive role of fighting a war of attrition with our forces diffused. It must be seen that, although this method entails less investment, the annual overall production capacity might in fact be increased due to the shorter time required for completion of the projects and the relatively more complete set of installations. In capital construction, one project completed is better than 10 "half done." Once the capital construction front has been compressed, the investment results of capital construction can be greatly improved. This can also change the present condition of capital construction having priority over production, technological innovation, environmental protection programs and the people's livelihood. This is beneficial to the harmonized development of the national economy.

Second, conscientiously adjust industrial enterprises and improve production results.

In the face of the present scarcity of fuel and power, we must try our best to increase the production of coal, oil, electricity and other energy sources. But this takes time. Within a given time, the increase of energy is limited. The problem of an energy shortage cannot be resolved all in one blow. Under such conditions, we are faced with two choices. The first is to let all enterprises carry on their production at the expense of having everybody producing below his production capacity. The other choice is to resolutely close, combine or transfer to other lines of production a number of enterprises producing poor quality goods, causing serious waste and losing a great amount of money. The fuel, power and raw materials thus made available can be used to insure adequate supply for enterprises producing goods of superior quality, low in consumption and production cost. This will bring their production capacity into full play. Which choice is better? Of course, the latter is best. In adopting the latter method, although the number of factories in operation has been reduced, output will be higher, quality better, consumption lower, profits greater and speed of development faster. It is one form of elimination to close, suspend or combine an enterprise or to transfer it to another line of production. Since we acknowledge the role of the law of value under socialism, we cannot but acknowledge a given degree of competition. Without a given degree of competition and elimination, it is impossible to spur the improvement of economic results. Therefore, we must allow for and protect competition. Those which have to be eliminated should be eliminated through proper means and procedures. (This includes methods such as the withholding of financial subsidies and bank credits, after a grace period, from enterprises which are losing money perennially.) Of course, this is an intricate matter. In addition to solving the ideological problem, there are still certain practical problems, especially in the economic management system.

How should the staff of factories that have been closed be handled? It is my opinion that these factories can be reorganized into technical schools or special middle schools. In addition to the original factory workers who continue to receive their salary during study, each school can also recruit some unemployed youths. The country taken as a whole can recruit a considerable number of unemployed youths. This will facilitate the overall resettlement of the unemployed, prepare them well for future employment and strengthen our stability and unity. The state should strengthen its leadership over these schools and make stern demands on them. When the students graduate, they should take a centralized examination. Those who pass should be given certificates and assigned appropriate work according to their results. Meanwhile, young workers from existing factories who have not received any training in technical or special middle schools can be transferred to these schools for study in groups, whereas those who have been trained and passed the examination can be transferred to various positions of work. In this way, a continuous cycle of training can be maintained. These technical and special middle schools, together with existing and other newly established ones, can gradually form a network of technical training grounds for our workers. Such a network can absorb a large number of unemployed youths and unceasingly supply various departments and enterprises with a new emerging force of workers who have a higher technological level. Furthermore, we can train the in-service workers by stages and in groups. This will greatly improve the cultural and technological levels of our whole working class and provide favorable conditions for the four modernizations.

In our economic work, we should start on the basis of objective reality. We should try our best as well as work within our means. If we try to work beyond our financial and material means and rely only on our subjective wishes, our haste will only make waste. This is one truth that we have taken a long time and paid dearly to learn. Although our work was not yet perfect during the 1st 5-year plan and the adjustment period of the 1960's, the scale of capital construction then was more or less compatible with the national capacity. Furthermore, the processing industry was more or less compatible with the production and supply of fuel, power and raw materials and the proportion between accumulation and consumption was more appropriate. Consequently, national economic development was quicker while economic results and the people's livelihood were gradually improved. The production enthusiasm of the masses was also very high. At present, to implement the principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy, we must conscientiously summarize the positive and negative experiences of our history. On the basis of the present conditions, we must adopt necessary measures and appropriate steps to rationalize the relations between accumulation and consumption and among the various national economic departments. It is of utmost importance to further implement the party's policies for mobilizing the enthusiasm of workers, peasants and intellectuals. We must further develop the increased production and practice an economy campaign and strive hard to bring the potential of the existing production installations into full play. In this way, we can certainly make a good fight in the first battle for the four modernizations and establish a sound foundation for future national economic development.

## BRIEFS

AERIAL SOWING--Beijing, 18 Jun--In 1979 the Animal Husbandry Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture coordinated with the General Administration of Civil Aviation in aerial sowing 192,000 mu of forage grass in 6 counties (banners) in northern China's pastoral area. The results were relatively good. The State Agricultural Commission has set up a leading group to exclusively handle aerial forage grass sowing and tree planting. It plans to sow 400,000 mu of forage grass from airplanes in 16 counties (banners) in Nei Mongol, Xinjiang, Ningxia, Jilin, Shaanxi, Hunan, Guangxi, Guizhou and Beijing this year. [XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1717 GMT 18 Jun 80 OW]

FUJIAN PLA HOLDS MEETING ON MILITIA BUILDING

HK220819 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] The Fujian Provincial Military District held a symposium in Longhai County from 14 to 19 June on building the armed primary militia and to sum up and exchange experiences in strengthening the building of the armed primary militia centered on the four modernizations. Lu Sheng, adviser to the Fuzhou PLA units, attended and spoke at the meeting. Fujian Provincial Military District Commander Cong Dezi and Political Commissar Zhang Zhiyong, other leading comrades, and responsible comrades of military subdistricts and county and municipal people's armed forces departments attended the meeting.

The participants listened to reports given by the Longhai County CCP Committee, the county people's armed forces department and the trial-point work group for armed primary militia building, introducing their experiences in work. They watched a military display by the county armed primary militia and analyzed the situation in putting militia work on a sound basis in three aspects.

The meeting affirmed the excellent situation in militia work in the province since the shift of party work focus and concentrated on discussing and analyzing the importance and feasibility of putting armed primary militia building on a sound basis in three aspects over large areas, centering on the four modernizations. They unified their thinking and strengthened their confidence.

The meeting held: Putting armed primary militia building on a sound basis in three aspects over large areas is the fundamental task in militia building in the new situation. It represents a still higher demand put forward on militia work. The leadership at all levels must persistently follow the correct ideological line, seriously get a good grasp of this work and unswervingly run the militia centered around the four modernizations. They must bring into full play the shock and backbone role of the militia on all fronts raise the building of the armed primary militia to a new level and lead the militia to make new contributions to building and defending the four modernizations.

The meeting held: Party committee leadership is the key to putting armed primary militia building on a sound basis in three aspects over large areas. The conference affirmed the successes of Longhai. The Longhai County CCP Committee collectively takes charge of the armed forces, with the secretaries taking the lead in grasping them, while the county people's armed forces department actively puts forward suggestions and methods, acting as the general staff department of the local party committee. The department carries out serious and meticulous political and ideological work and carries out military training at the opportune time. Very good results have been scored.

SHANGHAI MEETING OF DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMITTEE

OW221030 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] The preparatory group of the Discipline Inspection Committee of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee held a municipal discipline inspection work meeting on 16 June. It asserted that in view of the shifting focus of party work, the emphasis of discipline inspection work should be on insuring the implementation of the party's line, principle and policy, on investigating and correcting violations of political discipline and on insuring the success of the four modernizations. The meeting conveyed the guidelines of the second plenary session of the Discipline Inspection Committee of the CCP Central Committee, reviewed Shanghai's discipline inspection work over the past half year and proposed major tasks in discipline inspection work for 1980. Wang Yiping, secretary of the municipal party committee, addressed the meeting.



The meeting studied and discussed the firm and reliable principle proposed by the party Central Committee's Discipline Inspection Committee. It stresses prevention, education and legislation in discipline inspection work and that laws must be obeyed, law violations corrected and laws strictly enforced. The meeting maintained that this principle takes a positive approach, is correct and covers all aspects of discipline inspection work. The principle stresses that punishment should not be regarded as the principal means of discipline inspection work, that education should come before punishment and that models should be set up and publicized to educate the vast number of party members and cadres to enhance their consciousness in following party style and observing party discipline. It is necessary to promptly seize some typical examples for criticism and education so that problems are nipped in the bud. It is also necessary to duly punish those involved in serious violations of party rules, discipline and laws. The punishment received by a few individuals educates not only those being punished but also the majority of others. The meeting pointed out that those people who first deliberately present a fait accompli and then make an empty promise not to repeat it again in an attempt to gain material benefits from deliberate wrongdoing should not be tolerated.

#### ZHEJIANG RIBAO STRESSES POLITICAL, IDEOLOGICAL WORK

HK200912 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jun 80 p 3

[Article by Han Tiefeng: "Political and Ideological Work Cannot Be Relaxed"]

[Text] Comrade Mao Zedong once said: "Political work is the lifeblood of all economic work." At the recent All-Army Political Work Conference, Comrade Hua Guofeng reiterated: "In the new historical period of the four modernizations, political work is still the lifeblood of economic work as well as lifeblood of army work. Political and ideological work can only be strengthened and not relaxed." As political work is likened to "lifeblood," we can imagine how important it is. People's understanding of the value of life is based on large numbers of facts which they can see and hear anytime and anywhere. Likewise, our understanding of political work being the lifeblood of all our work comes from our summary of the positive and negative experiences we gained in the long revolutionary struggles waged by our party.

However, due to certain reasons, some comrades now have some doubts about political work being the lifeblood of all our work. For example, when it was recently reported in the press that the All-Army Political Work Conference reaffirmed that political work is the lifeblood of economic work, some comrades felt amazed and asked: "Why is such a formulation being put forward again?" This question is in itself a kind of misunderstanding. It seems as if it has been announced some time in the past that political work was no longer the lifeblood of all our work and should give up its predominant position to something else. In fact, in the long revolutionary struggles waged by our party, army and people, political work has always demonstrated its invincible force and been the "lifeblood" of all our work. It has always occupied an important position in people's eyes. Nevertheless, the 10-year catastrophe created by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" has caused a lot of damage to and discredited the fine tradition, experiences and workstyle of our party and army in political work. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," our party and state have put emphasis on the role of material awards and incentives and criticized the ultraleftist line. All this has been aimed at bringing order out of chaos and is completely necessary. However, it cannot be inferred that we can now negate the importance of the role played by political work. [paragraph continues]

On the contrary, once we have corrected the harm done to political work by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," we can restore the original qualities of political work and let it shine again and truly serve the four modernizations. It is just like throwing away the water which we have just used to wash a baby--it is the used water and not the baby that we want to get rid of. Once we understand this, we will no longer feel amazed at the mention of political work being the lifeblood of all our work and will no longer mistake this formulation for signifying any intention to launch another "political movement" or call for "grasping class struggle as the key link" at the expense of production.

To realize the four modernizations, we must rely on the masses in the millions. Without them, everything is only empty talk. Whether everyone can bring his wisdom and talent into full play depends on his political consciousness. The subject of our political work is people's thinking. Political work seeks to enlighten people and enhance their political consciousness through education in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, it helps people fortify their lofty faith, acquire great aspirations, strengthen their fighting spirit and develop the excellent moral character of placing the interests of the public above those of one's own, it also enables people to realize the purpose and significance of their work. Therefore, when we emphasize economic means and material incentives, we must not even for a single moment let up on our political work. We must continue to uphold the principle of putting ideological work first. Otherwise, we will be unable to bring up an ~~army~~ of builders who can stand the test of difficulties, are willing to live plainly and work hard, and are daring in innovations and creations to insure the realization of a Chinese-style modernization.

There is no reason either for slackening our efforts in political work in the light of the present practical situation. We must realize that although large-scale and turbulent mass class struggle has come to an end in our country, the influence of feudalism and bourgeois ideology still exist to a serious extent. The decadent capitalist ideology and culture are seeking to infiltrate our land through various channels, especially now when there is a steady increase in international exchanges. Our younger generation in particular, has not tasted the bitters of the old society and does not have any firsthand experience concerning the differences between the new and the old society. We must provide active guidance to them and help them acquire the correct outlook on life and cultivate high ideals and moral character. All this shows that our drive for socialist modernization is being carried out under complex conditions and is full of contradictions and struggles. To cope with such contradictions and struggles, the most essential thing for us to do is to rely on forceful ideological and political work. Such work cannot possibly be replaced by any economic means, material incentives or administrative orders. Lenin once said: "a class cannot maintain its rule or accomplish its tasks of production unless it correctly handles problems in the political way." In stressing the significance of what was said here by Lenin, we do not mean to scare people by saying anything frightening. For the sake of the four modernizations and the good of our generations to come, we must treasure and cherish political work--the lifeblood of all our work.

GUIZHOU PROVINCIAL PUBLIC SECURITY CONFERENCE HELD

HK231232 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] According to a report in GUIZHOU RIBAO, a conference of responsible comrades from the various prefectural and regional public security departments and bureaus, the public security department of the No 5 Bureau of the Ministry of Railroads and the public security division of the Guiyang branch railroad bureau was held recently by the provincial public security department. Representatives of the political and legal group of the provincial CCP Committee, the provincial people's procuratorate and the provincial higher people's court participated. Leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee took part in the conference, listened to the reports and gave talks during and at its closing ceremony.

After listening to reports given at the conference, leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee pointed out that to rectify social order it is imperative to insist on the principle of putting the emphasis on the cities. First of all, we should concentrate our efforts on dealing blows at those who have ganged up to carry out criminal activities. Ganging up to carry out criminal activities and intermittently committing crimes is now conspicuous feature of criminal activities and poses a threat to social security. We should adopt effective measures to gather information about such gangs and exact facts on their criminal activities. Severe punishment should be meted out according to the law against the chief criminals, the key members of such gangs who have committed serious offenses and their abettors. Criminals who often commit minor or less than heinous offenses refuse to mend their ways despite repeated admonitions and are difficult to cope with in the units, factories, mines, enterprises, schools or streets and within their families should be sent to centers for reeducation through labor to timely educate and redeem them and prevent contradictions in this respect from rapidly worsening. Ordinary members of such gangs could be given lenient treatment according to the law if they are willing to make a clean breast of their crimes and surrender their criminal tools or weapons. However, we must adopt effective measures to insure that we do a good job of educating and redeeming them. It is imperative to conscientiously and successfully carry out the work of reforming and reeducating criminals and people's governments at various levels, all the departments concerned should further their cooperation, go into the realities of life, carry out investigations and do a good job in grasping typical cases. We must conduct down-to-earth efforts, unfold education in the legal system among the masses and strive to bring about a significant improvement in public security before the end of the year.

The conference worked out some concrete plans to rectify social order and requested that unremitting efforts be made to do a good job of firmly grasping the work of improving public security and carry it through. The provincial CCP Committee decided that rectifying social order should become one of the central tasks for the city of Guiyang and that no effort should be spared in striving to make remarkable achievements within this year.

HEROIC GUIZHOU PLA COMPANY SETS BEHAVIOR PRINCIPLES

HK210557 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] The 1st Company of a certain PLA unit stationed in Guizhou, which was awarded the glorious title "Heroic Steel Company" during the self-defense counterattack against Vietnam, has launched education in the revolutionary view of life and laid down 10 guiding principles for socialist morals. The company has called on the whole body of commanders and fighters to spontaneously observe these principles.

These 10 principles are as follows: 1) Warmly love the party, the motherland, the leader, socialism and the people and work in concert to promote the four modernizations; 2) observe discipline and abide by the law, spontaneously safeguard social order and do not violate social morals and the army rules and regulations; 3) act in a public-spirited way, eliminate selfishness, work selflessly for the public interest, care for the collective, happily help others and don't harm the interests of the public and of other people to benefit oneself; 4) be austere and plainliving, practice strict economy, oppose excessive eating and drinking, avoid extravagance and ostentatiousness and don't hanker for bourgeois life styles; 5) be loyal and honest to the party and the organization, be honest men and speak honestly, don't resort to boasting and toadying, don't act solely to please superiors, and don't fabricate rumors and frame up people; 6) cherish state property and protect the interests of the masses; 7) respect the leaders and the masses and be polite in speech and manner; 8) keep in gallant array with upright banners, don't indulge in [word indistinct] maneuvers, don't copy down, pass on or read pornographic books, don't sing dirty songs and don't molest female comrades; 9) respect the old and care for the young; when travelling by vehicle or vessel look after the old, weak, ill and crippled, pregnant women and children; 10) establish the correct view of love [words indistinct] and don't cheat on your partner.

After these principles were laid down, they were immediately printed and distributed to every squad and written up on blackboard bulletins. Everyone was organized to discuss them. They all pledged we will establish the proletarian view of life, abide by the guiding principles and be noble people with good morals.

#### GUIYANG MUNICIPAL CCP STANDING COMMITTEE HOLDS CONFERENCE

HK240156 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Excerpts] An enlarged conference of the Standing Committee of the Guiyang Municipal CCP Committee was held from 14 to 19 June to relay and discuss the instructions issued by the Guizhou Provincial CCP Committee concerning the four items of work which the Guiyang Municipal CCP Committee must concentrate on and accomplish in the latter half of this year. Concrete measures and plans for carrying out these instructions were studied and decided upon at the conference. Participants linked theory with reality, freely spoke their minds, pooled their wisdom and put forth many useful suggestions related to work in Guiyang.

After soliciting opinions from all sides, the municipal CCP Committee studied and mapped out concrete measures and plans for carrying out the instructions of the provincial CCP Committee. On the question of market supplies, it was decided that the supply of vegetables for the masses should be tackled first. A leading group on the production and marketing of vegetables was set up and measures adopted to establish a number of vegetable production bases to insure high and stable yields despite drought or excessive rain.

With regard to public security, the municipal CCP Committee decided that we should continue taking vigorous measures to deal blows at criminals caught before or immediately after their acts of sabotage, step up the political and ideological education of our younger generation and help backward youths to catch up. We must pay close attention to the work of mediation organizations at the grassroots level and the work among comrades to be transferred to new posts. We should solve contradictions as soon as they occur and prepare against possible trouble.



On the question of environmental sanitation, the municipal CCP Committee decided to allocate a special fund for building new and renovating 70 old public lavatories in the second half of 1980, set up some garbage collection points, install garbage containers and increase the number of handcarts and strive to realize the goal by the end of the year of removing domestic garbage in the central districts of Guiyang on a daily basis and using machines to clean the main streets.

With regard to price controls, it was decided that price control organs should be rapidly set up, put on a sound footing and fully staffed. It was decided to enforce the system of price controls by price inspectors in the food supply, vegetable supply and catering trades and to inspect all prices and correct any possible mistakes in implementing the pricing policy.

Before the conclusion of the conference, municipal CCP Committee First Secretary Jin Feng spoke to the participants. He called on the cadres in the entire municipality to heighten confidence, enhance revolutionary vigor and rely on and work with the masses with one heart and one mind. He urged every cadre to take immediate action to implement all the measures and plans decided upon by the municipal CCP Committee in a down-to-earth manner and contribute to the drive to bring changes to Guiyang.

#### XIZANG RELAXES ECONOMIC POLICIES, PERMITS BORDER TRADE

OW230058 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1220 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Lhasa, 22 Jun--In light of Xizang's special conditions, which differ from those of China's other interior and minority areas, the Xizang Regional People's Government issued a public announcement on 20 June on its decision to relax a series of economic policies for the whole region to speed up its economic development and change its poor and backward state as quickly as possible. The following is the text of this announcement:

In accordance with the guidelines and instructions of the party Central Committee and the State Council and to reduce the people's burdens, carry out a policy of recovery, mobilize the socialist initiatives of the people of all nationalities, develop production, improve the people's material and cultural life and build a new, united, prosperous and highly cultured Xizang, the following policies and regulations are herein made public:

1. In 1980 and 1981, agricultural and livestock taxes shall be exempted and no procurement quotas for agricultural, livestock or sideline products shall be assigned to communes or brigades. The government shall encourage production teams and commune members to sell their surplus agricultural, livestock and sideline products to the state on a voluntary basis at negotiated prices or through barter trade.

When this year's grains are placed on the market, the state shall play a higher price for highland barley than for winter wheat.

For the next 2 years industrial and commercial tax exemptions shall be granted to collectively-run national handicraft, construction, transportation and service trade enterprises and to individually-run handicraft trades, small traders and vendors. Agricultural, livestock and sideline products and handicrafts sold or bartered by communes, brigades and commune members on the market shall be tax free without exception. Tractors and motor vehicles used by counties, districts, communes and brigades in agriculture and livestock breeding shall be exempted from the road tax without exception.

2. All forms of assigned quotas shall be abolished to reduce the people's burdens. When the government needs labor from communes and brigades for state construction projects, it shall consult with the communes and brigades and engage their labor by contract. When government workers' jobs take them to the countryside, they shall pay a reasonable fee to the communes, brigades and commune members for the use of their domestic animals.

Effective 1 July 1980, the state shall bear the expense for people-run primary school teachers, which is now partly borne by the communes and brigades. The state shall also be responsible for the schools' funds.

3. The decision-making power of the production teams, work groups and commune members shall be fully respected. From now on, governments at all levels may not issue orders for production, output and crop plans. Production teams, work groups and households shall, in light of their own needs and the needs of society, make production plans and grow whatever suits their specific conditions and plant whatever they like. They themselves shall decide their specific production measures.

The labor, financial resources and goods and materials of the production teams, work groups and households shall be protected by law. No units or individuals shall be allowed to requisition or seize them.

4. Production teams shall establish and perfect their own system of production responsibilities in accordance with their respective conditions. They may establish year-round fixed work groups, assign farm work to individual groups and calculate rewards in relation to output. They may organize temporary or seasonal work groups to undertake specific jobs. They may also allocate "food grain fields" [kou liang tian 0656 9037 3944]. They may assign farm output quotas for individual work groups or for individual households living separately in remote areas. When a production team is too big and its households are scattered over a wide area, it may be redivided at the proper times in accordance with the people's wishes and with the approval of the county government.

5. Policies concerning private plots, private livestock, private trees and family sideline occupation shall be earnestly implemented.

Private plots shall be readjusted in accordance with the current population. In general, the private plots of a production team shall account for 5 to 7 percent of the team's total irrigated land. The area of the private plots, however, may be increased to 10 percent of the team's total irrigated land if the average per capita acreage is less than 2 mu. Where conditions permit, plots of limited acreage may be allocated to commune members for growing fodder crops. Both private plots and fodder plots shall be farmed by commune members themselves.

Individual households shall have their own private livestock and shall decide for themselves what and how much they will raise.

Commune members shall be allowed to plant trees or grow fruit around their houses. He who plants them will own them. The ownership of the small forest blocks of the commune members and the fruit trees around their houses, which were previously collectivized without compensation, shall be returned to them.

When conditions permit, communes and brigades may allocate a limited number of barren hills, slopes and banks to commune members to grow trees and grass. The income derived therefrom shall belong to the commune members.

1] 24 Jun 80

Q 5

PRC  
SOUTHWEST REGION

Commune members shall be allowed and encouraged to engage in knitting, breeding, sewing, leather processing and other family sideline and handicraft production. Commune members shall be allowed to engage in fishing, hunting and gathering, provided such undertakings do not damage natural resources. Craftsmen of all trades may go from village to village to conduct their business.

6. Communes and brigades shall be encouraged and shall be strongly backed to develop national handicraft and sideline production. They shall be allowed to establish direct external contacts, to sign contracts, to undertake the processing of agricultural, livestock, forest and sideline products and transportation and construction projects. They shall be allowed to operate restaurants, hotels, inns with sheds for carts and animals, repair shops and other service trades.

7. Rural trade fairs shall be promoted and material and goods exchange exhibitions shall be arranged. Communes, brigades and commune members are allowed to directly sell or exchange their self-produced agricultural, livestock and sideline products. Small traders and vendors shall be allowed to go from village to village to conduct their business.

The traditional exchange between agricultural and pastoral areas shall be restored and energetically developed. Governments at all levels shall help to overcome practical difficulties in this exchange and to set up exchange markets in agricultural and pastoral border areas.

8. Border trade shall be vigorously developed. The border people of Nepal, India, Bhutan, Sikkim and Burma shall be allowed to cross over to our border markets for barter trade, our border people shall also be allowed to cross the border for barter trade. Existing regulations which hamper the border trade shall be abolished.

All provisions of this announcement shall take effect on 20 June 1980.

AFP Report

OW232110 Paris AFP in English 2053 GMT 23 Jun 80

[By Francis Deron]

[Excerpts] Beijing, June 23 (AFP)--Chinese authorities, in a new liberalisation measure, have officially reopened border trade between Xizang and neighboring countries including India. The decision, announced by today's edition of the PEOPLE'S DAILY, came into force on Friday. It is part of a series of measures giving Xizang a considerably more relaxed economic environment providing for individual itinerant trading and handicraft production.

The eighth and last point on the circular put out by the regional government annulled all previous rulings blocking trade exchanges between the Tibetan border areas and India, Nepal, Bhutan, Sikkim and Burma. Not only are traders from these countries allowed to enter Xizang for trade purposes, but Tibetans from the border zones are allowed to leave Chinese territory to enter these countries. The liberalization involved in this last measure is all the more remarkable in that it opens Tibetan borders to non-socialist countries.

Recently Chinese authorities decided to allow traders from bordering countries to enter Xizang for commercial purposes, a move which resulted in filling Lhasa with Nepalese merchants. Trading was also permitted on the Chinese border between Vietnam and Laos until Beijing fell out with these two countries.

Observers said that this major reform went even further than official statements on Beijing's new Tibetan policy had suggested. The final details of the policy were worked out by two men close to Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping: Communist Party Secretary General Hu Yaobang and Vice Premier Wan Li.

The Chinese authorities have said they want to raise the Tibetan economy to the highest level ever recorded in its history, thus virtually admitting the failure of the attempt at rapid socialization made during the 1960's. The same time they have relaxed their political control over Xizang while warning against any "abuse" of its right to regional autonomy.

#### WAN LI URGES IMPROVED TIBETAN LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION

OW200557 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] The teachers and students of Dongfanghong primary school in Lhasa's Chengguan District, after their earnest study of the party Central Committee's directive concerning the work of Xizang, have pledged to make teaching in the school a success. The primary school, with an enrollment of over 700 students, is one of the district's major schools. During the central inspection group's tour of Xizang, Comrade Wan Li inspected the school and inquired about its work. Comrade Wan Li urged the school to further improve the teaching of the Tibetan language and to strengthen unity among teachers and staff of Tibetan, Hui and Han nationalities. He said the school should set up a general affairs section for improving the school's logistics work and taking better care of the teachers' livelihood. Comrade Wan Li also stressed that the school must pay attention to the students' physical and mental health, improve physical education and solve the problem of sports equipment shortages as soon as possible.

Comrade Wan Li's inspection of the school and the party Central Committee's important directive on work in Xizang have greatly encouraged the teachers and students. They said excitedly that the central leaders' great concern for them has made them feel yet prouder and has heightened their sense of responsibility and that they will wholeheartedly dedicate themselves to the people's educational work.

The Han nationality teachers who ceased learning the Tibetan language during the 10-year period of chaos have now pledged to resume their study of this language. Many Tibetan students have maintained good relations with their teachers by helping them study the Tibetan language.

Following the guidelines of the party Central Committee's directive, (Ke-long-po-mu), an outstanding young pioneer leader in Lhasa, has led his students to emulate Lei Feng and do good work for the people. They have won highly favorable comments from the masses. All teachers and students at the school have now pledged to work hard to enhance Xizang's cultural and scientific standards.

#### BRIEFS

YUNNAN COUNTY HOUSING POLICY--Kunming, 15 Jun--Tengchong County in Yunnan has returned more than 80 percent of the Overseas Chinese nationals' houses in the county to their owners as part of its efforts to implement the party's policy toward Overseas Chinese. During the Cultural Revolution, 115 houses owned by Overseas Chinese nationals in Tengchong County were confiscated or occupied by local production teams without paying rent to the owners. At the end of this May, 95 such houses had been returned to their owners and administrative procedures were being completed to clear the remaining 20. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0204 GMT 15 Jun 80 OW]



I. 24 Jun 80

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
NORTHWEST REGION

T 1

SEARCH CONTINUES FOR SCIENTIST LOST IN XINJIANG

OW231256 Beijing XINHUA in English 1239 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Urumqi, June 23 (XINHUA)--Noted biochemist Peng Jiamu has been missing for a week while on a scientific expedition in Xinjiang. He apparently went looking for water on June 17, leaving behind only a note, and has not been seen since. A search for him is still going on.

A vice-president of the Xinjiang branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, he was heading a team of more than 20 scientific workers in surveying Xinjiang's Lop Nur area. The team started off early last month and established its base camp at the state farm of Miran under the Xinjiang General Bureau of State Farms and Land Reclamation. Peng Jiamu and four other investigators left Miran in two motor vehicles to begin a scheduled trip around the lake of Lop Nur, the last leg of the expedition.

Early on June 17, the base camp received a radio message from the travelling group reporting that they had lost their way and water and gasoline had run out. The message was transmitted to People's Liberation Army units stationed at Urumqi, which the next morning sent two airplanes to search the Lop Nur area. One of the planes spotted six people near Kum Kuduk, and they were air-dropped drinking water, food and gasoline.

They later turned out to be the four scientific workers accompanying Peng Jiamu and their two drivers. Peng Jiamu had left them a note at 10 am on June 17 reading:

"I've gone eastward to look for water."

A search party from the Xinjiang branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences headed by its vice-president, Chen Shanming, rushed to the scene on June 18. A dozen more planes and ground troops joined the effort to track down Peng Jiamu on June 19.

Lop Nur, located in the east of China's huge Tarim Basin, was once the country's second-largest salt lake and has now almost dried up. The area has an arid climate, complicated topography and frequent sandstorms. Despite its harsh natural conditions, it is considered a scientific and historic treasure trove, with a wealth of remains of ancient cities and cultures above and under the earth, besides an abundance of minerals, animals and plants.

URUMQI PLA COMMANDER STRESSES NATIONALITY POLICY

OW190701 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1620 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Xiao Qanfu, commander of the Urumqi PLA units, visited PLA units in north and south Xinjiang in early June. Wherever he went, he stressed that Xinjiang is a region of many nationalities located on the frontline in the struggle against hegemonism. He called on the units to promote unity between the army and the people, to respect customs and practices of the minority nationalities and to implement party policy on nationalities in an exemplary manner, in the interests of the people of all nationalities.

## TA KUNG PAO VIEWS PARTIAL SOVIET AFGHAN PULLOUT

HK231133 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 23 Jun 80 p 2

[Special column by Chen Lin: "The Soviet Union Is Playing the Trick of 'Partial Troop Withdrawal'"]

[Text] According to foreign news agency reports over the past week, war clouds have been gathering in the sky over the Afghan capital and Soviet-installed President Karmal has made an unsuccessful attempt to kill himself in his residence. Some said that a coup was about to take place in Kabul and that the Soviet Union intended to "replace Karmal with a more popular figure." Karmal, reports said, "has now been placed under house arrest" and "has to secure the permission of Soviet advisers" to go out. He has in fact lost his freedom and become a "prisoner" of the Soviets.

Although these reports have yet to be verified, there is no denying that Afghanistan's puppet regime has become utterly isolated and is having an increasingly difficult time. Citizens of Kabul have said: "Amin was a tyrant, but he was still an Afghan. Karmal is a watchdog of the Soviet Union, he must be drowned." Even Karmal's father said to him: "You are not to bring your Russian entourage into my house again."

Karmal's unenviable position shows that the Soviet aggressors have landed themselves in a fix in Afghanistan. Six months after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, it is universally held that "the Soviets have achieved practically none of their objectives" and that "Afghanistan has become a quagmire draining Soviet manpower and material resources."

When the Soviets first invaded Afghanistan, they thought they could win a quick battle with their huge army and hence do whatever they liked there. However, today's Afghanistan is quite unlike Czechoslovakia. The heroic Afghan people and guerrillas, who share a bitter hatred of the enemy, are growing stronger and stronger in the course of fighting. Almost every day, fighting is going on to a greater or lesser degree in 18 of the 28 provinces. Most of the mountainous areas and central highlands are guerrilla territories. The resistance fighters are flexible in their tactics and are able to make the best of their strong points. Making full use of favorable climatic, geographical and human conditions, they have adopted such tactics as "ambushes," "encircling without attacking" and "hit and run" to squeeze the Soviets from many sides. The Soviet troops have suffered heavy losses. According to estimates by foreign press agencies, Soviet casualties totaled 8,000 in the past 6 months. What merits attention is that the guerrilla forces which used to fight independently have shown signs of working in closer cooperation. Recently, nine guerrilla forces in western Afghanistan, close to the Iranian border, have set up a "joint command" and begun fighting in concert. In mid-May, more than 900 representatives of anti-Soviet organizations from various provinces and tribes in Afghanistan met in Peshawar and formed their own Islamic National Committee. They intend to elect an executive committee which will "enjoy the status of a government in exile" to coordinate the activities of various organizations.

Meanwhile, anti-Soviet student demonstrations are growing in scale and strikes and shut-downs of shops are being staged in one city after another. These have provided powerful support for the guerrilla wars being fought in the vast countryside. Between the middle of April and the end of May, large-scale protests and demonstrations of college and high school students broke out in Kabul, Jalalabad, Kandahar and other big and medium-sized cities. Defying brute force, the students threw rocks at Soviet tanks; shouted "Russians get out of Afghanistan," "death to Brezhnev" and "death to the Soviet running-dog Karmal"; and stormed government offices and sabotaged Soviet military installations.

The bloody suppression of students by the Soviet troops and Karmal's puppet government have aroused the indignation of people in every walk of life. In response to the students' calls, factory workers in Kabul staged a general strike and merchants shut down their shops. The situation grew tense throughout the country and there was a growing feeling of insecurity among the people. Many middle class people and intellectuals in Kabul found excuses to leave the country and some fled their homes. "Nearly every member" of the Afghan national basketball team "wants to boycott the Moscow Olympics." A number of them have already fled to Pakistan. In a newsletter exposing Soviet crimes in Afghanistan, the French paper LE FIGARO said: "What is taking place in Afghanistan today is not a small Islamic rebellion, but a real war of liberation, a praiseworthy resistance struggle put up by the whole people."

Under the impact of the anti-Soviet tide throughout the country, the morale of the Afghan Government troops is sagging. They have in fact been utterly routed. The national economy is also on the brink of bankruptcy. According to foreign press reports, buffeted by the guerrilla forces, many government troops changed sides. Among those units which crossed over to the guerrilla forces were the 24th and 31st brigades of the Afghan Army and part of the Artillery Brigade. Many soldiers have also deserted. It is estimated that there are only 20,000 to 30,000 government troops left. As a result of the endless turmoil, all economic plans have failed. Last year, agricultural production dropped by a big margin and grain output alone declined more than 30 percent. It is estimated that the drop will be even bigger this year. At present, there is an acute shortage of commodities on the market, prices are soaring, many daily necessities have to be rationed, and the people's livelihood is getting tougher and tougher every day.

Internationally, Karmal's puppet government has been given the cold shoulder and is despised by the overwhelming majority of countries. With the exception of Soviet satellite states, most countries have refused to recognize the puppet Afghan Government. Some have even recalled their ambassadors in protest. Recently, Karmal repeatedly proposed holding "bilateral talks" with Iran and Pakistan, hoping to make them agree that "no side should take military or other action against another from its territory." This was in fact an attempt to make Pakistan and Iran stop supporting the Afghan people in their struggle against aggression and to legalize the Soviet occupation. However, this proposal was rejected.

To extricate itself from the present isolation and to allay worldwide condemnation and sanctions, the Soviet Union instructed Karmal to adopt a number of appeasement measures, such as enlarging the cabinet, promulgating the "basic principles of the state," promising to guarantee religious freedom and respect the customs and habits of the people and so on to fool the people. On the other hand, taking advantage of people's hopes of easing international tension, the Soviet Union repeatedly put forward the so-called "political settlement" proposal in an attempt to lure the countries concerned into recognizing its puppet regime. On the eve of the seven-nation Venice summit, it even declared that it would withdraw part of its troops from Afghanistan. However, people can see at a single glance that both the "political settlement" proposal and the hypocritical "partial troop withdrawal" statement are tricks played by the Soviet Union to prolong its occupation of Afghanistan. U.S. Secretary of State Muskie responded immediately by calling on the West not to believe this trick. Brzezinski said: "This is probably a routine transfer of troops to relieve those units not suitable for suppressing insurrections. If so, this is purely a tactical redeployment." The press pointed out: This so-called partial troop withdrawal is "apparently a trick played by the Kremlin to ease the pressure of world public opinion before the Moscow Olympics begin next month." Japan noted that this is a test of Western unity.

The Soviet Union will not lightly withdraw its troops from Afghanistan. Countries the world over must stick to principle, continue to exert pressure on the Soviet Union and energetically support the Afghan people in their struggle. This is the only way to truly solve the Afghan problem.

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

6-24-80

Q2



